THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING. OCTOBER 20 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BANQUET ENDS CHICAGO'S JUBILEE; IMMENSE PARADE OPENS THE DAY

Twelve Hundred Prominent Men Gather About the President.

SPEECHES ORDER OF EVENING

Mr. McKinley Responds Most Happily to the Toast of "Our Country."

GEORGIA IS WELL CARED FOR

Speeches of Judge Emory Speer and Mr. Clark Howell Make a Most Favorable Impression Upon All Who Hear Them.

Chicago, October 19.—(Special.)—Georgia is the toast of the Peace Jubilee tonight. Her hold upon the people who made up the great demonstration was inaugurated by the brilliant literary address of Judge Emory Speer on yesterday and confirmed by the eloquent response of Clark Howell tonight to the toast of "Our Reunited Country."

The address of Judge Speer delivered at the Auditorium to an audience of six thousand was a historical resume of the decadence of Spain and Spanish power and was replete with the wit and satire for which Judge Speer has long been famous. It evidenced careful historical research and made a lasting impression upon the enthusiastic audience.

Tonight the programme of the week culminated in the banquet, at which 1,500 guests were seated, and at which 3,000 guests were assembled as spectators.

Mr. Clark Howell was assigned the difficult position of following President McKinley, who responded to the first toast—"Our Country." The sentiment to which Mr. Howell's remarks were addressed was "Our Reunited Country," and his graceful and eloquent response stirred guests and audience to the highest degree of enthusiasm.

The happy manner in which his address was received left no doubt in the minds of those present that his declaration of the practical elimination of sectional division as a result of the war with Spain was echoed heartily by the people of the north and west and the distinguished representatives of the government who participated in the meeting.

The speeches of President McKinley and these two representatives of the people of Georgia were the eminent features of the Peace Jubilee.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, October 19.—For the third time since their commencement the jubilee festivities were shifted to the interior of the Auditorium building and the third and last scene to be enacted within the great hall was the most brilliant, beautiful and successful of them all. It was the great national Peace Jubilee banquet tendered to the president of the United States and distinguished guests by the citizens of Chicago. No similar event ever held within the Auditorium surpassed in brilliancy and simple elegance the banquet of tonight. No similar event ever held there was more

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President Stands for Three Hours Watching the Marchers.

PAGEANT WAS A GRAND ONE

Confederate Veterans and G. A. R. Men Move In the Same Line.

THOUSANDS LINE THE SIDEWALKS

Army, Navy, Civilians All Join in Honoring the Chief Executive Who Sees in It All a Reunited Country.

Chicago, October 19.—One brief gleam of sunshine, and only one, has been thrown upon the ceremonies of the Peace Jubilee. It was a fleeting short-lived burst of third-class sunshine, but it fell upon the president's reviewing stand just as the head of the great jubilee parade was approaching, and the dense crowd which lined the streets accepted it as an augury of better things and cheered lustily, but before they were half through with their shouts the little shudder of light was gone and the cold, dark, dismal weather that from the first has dampened, figuratively and literally, the jubilee festivities, was on again in full force.

Chicago has seen many parades greater than that of today, but she never has seen one that pleased its people better, nor has there ever been a parade in this city which has been witnessed by so many people. The crowds in the streets were larger than those which witnessed the great parade at the time of the dedication of the world's fair buildings, almost exactly six years ago. There were more stands and larger stands erected for sight-seers than have ever been seen here before. All were filled to the utmost, and the number of people that filled the streets was such as has never been seen in this city before. Notwithstanding the most elaborate arrangements of the police department, the banishing of every street car and vehicle of every description from the down town streets, in order that the crowd might have an unobstructed way, there were times today when the crowd was too great for the police to handle, and at many places the crush at times was dangerous. This was not the fault of the police department or of anybody. It was simply that the throng was greater than anybody expected and simply the geometrical proposition that a larger body cannot be crowded into a smaller space. After the parade the jam in Jackson boulevard in front of the Union League Club house was frightful. Strong detachments of police, soldiers and marines, while attempting to arrest the massing of the crowd, were pushed back, huddled together and finally broken up and scattered by the sheer weight of the throng. Long after the parade was over the boulevard was a mass of surging humanity which would not move and which could not move, and could not be moved until it pleased.

President Enthusiastically Greeted.

The greeting extended to President McKinley were enthusiastic to the extreme, as were the plaudits showered upon General Miles and General Shafter as they passed through the street. The president, in his carriage, was surrounded by members of the Chicago Hussars formed in squares and detachments of the Grand Army of the Republic and of confederate veterans, acting as an escort. He led the parade from the starting point at Congress street and Michigan avenue to the Union League Club house, where, in company with all other distinguished guests, he alighted and reviewed the parade. Throughout the entire march past the stand, which lasted a trifle over three hours, the president remained standing, nor did he take a seat until the platoon of police, which formed the protecting line for the rear of the parade, had passed down the boulevard.

Mrs. McKinley arrived at the Union League Club somewhat in advance of the presidential party, escorted by Captain McWilliams. Two or three hundred people, waiting in the clubrooms for the beginning of the parade, crowded about the entrance as the first lady of the republic walked to the elevator.

During the passage of the procession, Mrs. McKinley remained at an upstairs window of the clubhouse.

The presidential party arrived at 1 o'clock. As the distinguished guests alighted from their carriages they were welcomed by Secretary Clark, of the Union League Club, and immediately taken to the reviewing stand. A mighty cheer went up from the crowd as President McKinley took his place on the stand, escorted by Alexander H. Revell. The following were among those on the president's stand: Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Secretary and Mrs. Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, General Miles, General Shafter, General Duffield, General Corbin, Samuel E. Morse, Governor Mount, of Indiana; Mayor Malster, of Baltimore; Mayor Maybury, of Detroit; Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee; Admiral George Brown, the Chinese and Corean ministers, Samuel Gompers, Judge Emory Speer, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Liberty E. Holden, Senor Quesada, Mayor Thomas Taggart, General A. W. Greely and wife, Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma; Clark Howell, Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin; Archbishop Ireland, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and wife, Booker T. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Harper and Captain McCalla.

All those forming the presidential party were greeted with cheers as they alighted, the favorites with the crowd after the president and Generals Miles and Shafter being Governor Mount, Governor Schofield and Captain McCalla.

In the Reviewing Stand.

In the reviewing stand proper there were with the president General Miles, General Shafter, both in full uniform; Governor Tanner, Mayor Harrison and Chairman Truax, of the jubilee committee. The advance of the parade after the presidential escorts had wheeled out of the line of march, was given to the veterans of the Grand Army, who were present in great numbers. Several of the posts carried gauzy old banners that had waved in battle thirty-five years ago, and to every one of the tattered flags the president called the attention of those about him, and every head was bare until the flag had gone by. Behind the veterans of a former war came numerous civil societies, rank after rank, until it seemed as though they would never end. Their gay uniforms, bright with warm colors, and their many banners of many hues, stripes and sizes, made a brilliant and glowing panorama.

Among them were the Clan Na Gael, of Chicago, in full force—500 strong—but without weapons. Not a man carried a rifle, not an officer a sword. As the ranks of the regiment went past the reviewing stand, a white gloved hand was at every cap, to salute the president, and in protest it was said against the action taken by Governor Tanner last spring regarding the Seventh infantry, itself an Irish regiment, for marching on St. Patrick's day in the same parade as the Clan Na Gael, the latter not being a state organization and having, according to the statutes of Illinois, no right to parade under arms without the special permission of the state executive. After these came the Fourth regular infantry from Fort Sheridan, and then such of the fighting men of Chicago who have returned from the war. As the military division commanded by Brigadier General Fitzsimmons, of Illinois national guard, approached the reviewing stand, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds.

A Niagara of cheers went up, as in close-set ranks the men of the naval reserves went by. Rightly or wrongly, the people of Illinois believe with all their heart and all their soul that no state in the union sent better sailors to the front than did she, and full of pride at the achievements of the navy in which these boys had borne a part, they greeted them with waving handkerchiefs and flags and cheers that brought the red blood to the cheeks of the marching boys. Then, bright in new uniform, the Fourth regulars, under the command of Major Baker, came in sight. The ranks of the regiment, which were sadly thinned in Cuba, were up again to nearly full strength, and, notwithstanding the many recruits in the ranks, the regiment marched in superb style and from first to last the crowd was with them. The first Illinois, which gave more lives during the war than any Illinois body of enlisted men, set the people frantic, the combination of local pride and patriotism being too much for a crowd today on edge with patriotism and excitement. The Seventh infantry closed the parade, and its solid, well-filled ranks were a long time in passing. Its brilliant marching and well worn uniforms only added to the enthusiasm and Colonel Kavanaugh and his men were greeted in a manner which they will never forget.

President Goes to Clubhouse.

Directly the Seventh infantry had passed the president left the reviewing stand, going into the clubhouse. Three cheers were given him as he left, and three cheers were near to being the death signal for many people. All day long the pressure of the crowd on the police lines at the two ends of the center of which the Union League clubhouse is situated had been enormous. Time after time the utmost efforts of the officers had been unable to withstand the weight of the crowd. Their lines had been frequently broken and the officers were well nigh exhausted with their long hours of hard work.

They opened their lines just as the crowd in front of the clubhouse was cheering the president, and the crowd, thinking some new excitement was on, hastened from both ends to the square toward the center. Seeing the awful crush that must inevitably ensue, the police made desperate efforts to push the crowd back toward the end of the square, but without avail. Detachments of soldiers and marines were hurried to their assistance, but in a short time they, too, were powerless. Finally, after desperate pushing, the marines managed to clear a small space, and forming in line, they fixed bayonets, and standing shoulder to shoulder, they tried to hold back the crowd. The thing was, however, beyond the power of mortal man, and seeing that the bayonets must infallibly result in loss of life if kept on the level, the marines snatched them off and then it was all over. Marines, soldiers and policemen were mixed in the crowd utterly helpless and lacking even the ability to raise their hands to their shoulders, so close was the crowd packed. Tighter and tighter the crowd became and then came from women and men cries of distress and calls for help. A large stand had been erected on the north side of the square opposite the clubhouse on the vacant ground upon which the new post-office is in course of erection. All along the edge of this stand hands were reached to the struggling crowd below and hundreds of men, women and children were dragged anyhow, everyhow by the arms and legs and collars into the stand above. Cloaks, overcoats and dress skirts were torn to shreds and in numerous instances torn completely from the body of the wearer as the rescurers above dragged them hastily over the railings. In many

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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY,
Who Responded to the Toast "Our Country," at the Chicago Peace Jubilee Banquet Last Night.

ARE APPEALING TO PRESIDENT

Republicans Afraid They Will Lose Their Grip on Michigan.

ASK M'KINLEY TO SPEAK

He Will Probably Comply with the Request.

GOSSIP ABOUT FIGHT IN NEW YORK

Roosevelt Stock Is Not as High as It Was When He Entered the Race and There Is Great Anxiety Among the Republicans.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, October 19.—(Special.)—It leaked out at the war department today that Secretary Alger has made an appeal to the president to make at least one speech in Michigan on his way back east. The appeal was decidedly of the urgent variety and pointed out the grave necessity for help even in that state, which gave McKinley 57,000 plurality.

It is represented by the republican managers on the scene that not only are several of the present republican districts in danger of being carried by the enemy, but that there is a chance of the democrats carrying the legislature and even defeating Pingree.

These are surprising admissions for republicans to make, but it is learned from the best of authority that they have been made, and that it is upon such representations that the president has been urged to make a stop in Michigan, preferably at Detroit. Whether he has decided to do so is not known. It is, however, regarded highly probable that he will do so.

Republican Anxiety for Roosevelt.

Of course, there is great interest here in the congressional elections, but there is more talk of the fight in New York than of any other specific contest. The republicans do not attempt to conceal their anxiety about Roosevelt's chances, though at first they were loud in their protestations of certainty that he would wipe up the earth with the democratic candidate. They are alarmed at the stories which the news columns of the New York papers tell, particularly those papers which are more or less independent and which were with them in the presidential contest of 1896. They recall that some of these, particularly The Herald, proved prophets in the mayoralty campaign last year and they do not at all like the tone of that paper now.

The wise men among them are, too, greatly disquieted by the changes in the betting odds. This really has more significance than the most of the republican leaders are disposed to give to it. When Roosevelt was nominated there was a loud hurrah in the republican newspapers about the certainty of his election and for a day or two betting odds at 2 to 1 on Roosevelt were posted at those places where republican money is usually handled. This is an old game of Platt's. His theory is that if the people can be made to believe a man is going to win a great many will go to him from the very human desire to get in the band wagon, and there is a good deal of sense in the theory.

It Was Campaign Money.

This early money was campaign money which Platt had caused to be put up. Of course, wherever he could get anybody else to help him out at his game by putting up outside money he was glad to do it.

As things have settled down the conviction that Roosevelt will be beaten has taken hold of New York and the effect of that is shown in the betting. It is now even money. It is particularly significant, too, that the money being put on the democratic candidate is to a large extent put there by the gambling element. These are the people who do not let sentiment run away with their judgment. They are backing Van Wyck because they believe he will win. Of course, as long as they could get odds they were only too glad to take them, but now that their anxiety to bet has forced Van Wyck up to even money, they are placing their money on him at those figures.

This is one of the best indications of the way the Roosevelt campaign is already sagging in the middle. It looks to me a safe bet on a 50,000 majority for Van Wyck, but of course it is never safe to bet on majorities.

The President's Junket.

It is evident that the real purpose of the president's trip to the west is political. The republican campaign managers have been greatly disturbed by the reports of general apathy that have come to their headquarters from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and it is the hope of stirring things up that takes the president to Omaha at this time. Of course, the Omaha exposition furnished the necessary excuse; but if that had not been in operation there would have been some other excuse—they are always easy to get.

Hanna and Babcock figure it out that the trip of the president will liven things up, and they may be right. Certainly the itinerary has been arranged with this view solely. As much time as possible is to be spent in Chicago and Illinois, and in one district in Iowa.

That is the district now represented by Colonel Hepburn, one of the ablest men on the republican side of the house. Hepburn is in grave danger of defeat. The members of the campaign committee here do not hesitate to acknowledge this, though naturally they do not talk in that way to the public. Hepburn is a personal friend of the president and for this reason he has had things arranged so he can make a number of appearances in the colonel's district.

The republicans realize that they are in danger of losing several seats in Illinois. Here, too, the president is to show his face to the multitudes and make as strong political speeches as the proprieties will admit.

To Be Supplemented by Boodle.

It is a political junket pure and simple. It may prove valuable, for there is no doubt that things are going to be close and a few seats out there in the middle west may decide the complexion of the house. It is out there that Hanna's barrel has been taken and there is evidence that the bung has already been pulled.

A fair and honest election out there would mean democratic victory; but money is powerful. It was in this same section that the money was poured in 1896 and the result is history.

ROOSEVELT LOUDLY CHEERED.

Republican Nominee Given a Rousing Reception in New York City.

New York, October 19.—The scene which greeted Colonel Roosevelt when he appeared on the stage of the Academy of Music tonight was one which caused him to stand by the speaker's desk for fully fifteen minutes, while four thousand men and women stood on chairs, waving flags and handkerchiefs and giving cheer after cheer for the republican candidate for governor.

Throughout his speech there was hardly a sentence he pronounced that did not call forth a cheer. General Benjamin Tracy and Seth Low also made speeches.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke at two other meetings early in the evening, at which he received an enthusiastic greeting.

RUSSIA GETS AHEAD OF ENGLAND

Czar's Troops Seize a Strong Point in a Chinese Province.

London, October 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a London news agency says:

"A Russian regiment occupied the town of New Chwan, province of Liao Tong, and the forts at the mouth of the river Liaou on October 15th, thus securing complete possession of New Chwan. The native troops fled without making any opposition, under orders from the empress dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the New Chwan trade, of which it has 80 per cent."

FAVORS ANTI-TELLER FACTION.

Colorado Supreme Court Hands Down Decision in Political Case.

Denver, Col., October 19.—The supreme court of the state of Colorado today rendered a decision in the case involving the right to name an emblem of the silver republican party in this state.

This decision is in favor of the anti-Teller faction of the party, who declined to fuse with the democrats and populists and nominated a straight ticket, with Simon Guggenheimer at its head. The decision handed down today was a verbal one. Justice Goddard dissented from the decision.

The decision is understood to deny the right of National Chairman Towne to remove the state chairman.

BRYAN IS A MODEL SOLDIER.

Adjutant General Corbin's Statement Refutes Republican Stories.

Washington, D. C., October 19.—(Special.) Colonel William Jennings Bryan is a model soldier. The statement is made on the authority of Adjutant General Corbin, who set at rest all the efforts to misrepresent Bryan today, declaring that Colonel Bryan has asked no favors at all from the war department; that there has never been a suggestion of a desire on his part to resign or have his regiment mustered out; that, in short, all the stories which the republican press have been printing in their desire to reflect upon the great democrat are each and all of them untrue. The adjutant general wound up his statement by declaring that Bryan has been in every respect a model soldier.

WILL FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

Liggett & Myers Company Deny Being in Combination.

St. Louis, Mo., October 19.—Colonel W. T. Wetmore, of the Liggett & Meyers Company, of this city, declares there is nothing in the reports of reported combination of plug tobacco manufacturers under the leadership of his company to oppose the American Tobacco Company, The Post-Dispatch today says:

"Dispatches from Louisville indicate that there is to be a combination to fight the trust, whether the Liggett & Meyers Company is to be in it or not."

WORK FOR RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Kotzebue Sound Peopled with Destitute and Hungry Crowd.

Tacoma, Wash., October 19.—Charles Farnsworth, of Massachusetts, has returned from Kotzebue sound, where he went last April on the schooner Marion from San Francisco. He says her voyage north with fifty-seven men aboard was something terrible. Farnsworth's party became disgusted with prospecting late in August and returned to Kotzebue, where they found 800 hungry and for the most part penniless prospectors living in tents.

MISS O'CONNOR WEDS MR. PUGH.

South Carolina Lady and an Alabamian Are Married in New York.

New York, October 19—Miss Anais O'Connor, daughter of the late Representative M. P. O'Connor, of South Carolina, was married today to Edward Lawrence Pugh, of Washington, son of former Senator Pugh, of Alabama.

The ceremony occurred in the chancel of St. Leo's Catholic church in this city, the church being brilliantly adorned for the occasion. Rev. N. N. McKinnon, of the Society of Jesus, rector of the Church of St. Ignatius, performed the ceremony and celebrated nuptial mass.

Seven Indians Surrender.

Walker, Minn., October 19.—Seven of the Pillager Indians wanted by the United States marshal appeared at the agency this evening and surrendered.

General Cole Reaches Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., October 19.—Brigadier General Nelson Cole and his aids arrived here at noon today to prepare the winter camp to be located in the suburbs of this city.

ENGLAND DEFIES FRENCH REPUBLIC; FRANCE HASTILY PREPARES FOR WAR

France Must Withdraw from Fashoda Says Chancellor.

ENGLAND MUST BE RESPECTED

Speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Shows Great Britain's Temper.

WHOLE KINGDOM IS STIRRED UP

The Britons Declare the French Must Leave Their Territory in Egypt or Break a Friendship of Over Eighty Years' Standing.

London, October 20.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at North Shields, last evening announced that the government had opened negotiations with the powers with a view of securing to the subjects of the various powers the "rights of developing the respective spheres in which each country is especially interested."

Regarding the Fashoda question, he said he wished cordially to acknowledge the desire evinced in the speeches of Lord Roseberry and Herbert Asquith to help the government in the matter, "a matter which might develop to the utmost gravity."

"It is impossible," he continued, "for France to maintain that she had political rights at Fashoda. She has naturally and properly asked for time to receive Major Marchand's reports, but until the contrary is proved, all decline to believe that France will refuse to withdraw. If she refused, the matter would assume an aspect as grave as is possible between two great nations.

"The government is animated by the friendliest spirit toward France and does not wish to inflict humiliation. What we desire is fair treatment. Our work in Egypt is not completed. Africa is big enough for us both—for France in the west and ourselves in the east. Surely we ought to be able to agree to respect one another's rights and claims. I hope, trust and believe the question is capable of a friendly solution, but this country has put her foot down. If, unhappily, another view should be taken by France, the queen's ministers know what their duty demands.

He Suggests a War.

"It would be a great calamity if, after peace for upward of eighty years, our friendly relations should be disturbed and we should be launched into a great war, but there are greater evils than war and we shall not shrink from anything that is coming, knowing that we are supported by a united people."

The speech has deeply impressed England and the utmost concern is felt as to how France will receive it. The idea has been prevalent that the French have not realized how seriously England felt on the Fashoda question, which has been coupled with a desire that France would not force England to an armed support of Lord Salisbury's stand.

Most of the morning papers elaborate some of the excited descriptions of the belligerent preparations of France.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In Toulon and Brest every nerve is strained to get ready for war, which may break out on short notice. The Paris press is growing more and more determined to back up extreme measures, even a resort to arms. The French have been excessively piqued by the threatening tone of the English papers, which is a more likely casus belli than the mere question of Fashoda.

The Outlook Is Grave.

"Consequently, the outlook here is grave. There are reports of troops hurrying from Paris to Brest and Toulon. The artillery

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War Material and Supplies Are Being Embarked at Toulon.

WARSHIPS READY FOR ACTION

Ironclads Are Being Put In Shape for Desperate Conflict.

NAVAL OFFICERS ORDERED TO REPORT

Faure's Government Shows Every Indication of Entering Upon a Bloody Struggle with the Powerful and Mighty Britons.

Paris, October 19.—In spite of the semi-official denials, The Echo De Paris asserts today that the embarkation of war materials and supplies continues at Toulon, adding that extraordinary activity reigns at the arsenal there. Besides the ironclads Admirals Trehouart, Bovines, Jemmapes and Valmy, the cruisers Alger, Levrier and Caiman, it claims, are getting ready for service, embarking ammunition and war materials.

In addition, it is further asserted, the transports Bien Hoa and Gironde are almost ready for sea.

All the French naval officers on leave of absence have been ordered to return to their vessels.

A dispatch to The Petit Parisien from Toulon confirms the report of The Echo De Paris and says the greatest activity prevails in the navy yard, where the work is proceeding with feverish speed day and night.

The Temps, commenting upon the sensational stories of naval mobilization, says:

"While the political situation necessarily induces unusual vigilance and activity, it must not be forgotten that the present naval movements are principally an inauguration of the reforms planned by M. Lockroy when he was appointed minister of marine and which he desires to have completed prior to January 1st next—reforms whereby the squadrons and ports will always be ready and clear for action and fully equipped within a few days."

SWISS PRESIDENT IN DANGER.

Anarchists Send Threatening Letters to Head of the Confederacy.

London, October 20.—The Berne correspondent of The Standard says that Eugene Ruffy, the president of the Swiss confederation, has received many threatening letters from anarchists because of the stringent repressive measures that are being taken.

The Swiss are closely watching the president's house, which they have threatened to burn, and he has been warned not to open any packages, as the police fear an attempt to injure him by explosives.

WILL TAKE UP DREYFUS CASE.

It Is Generally Believed That a Revision Will Be Ordered Next Week.

Paris, October 19.—It is believed that the court of cassation will take up the Dreyfus case next week, and the general impression is that the decision will be in favor of revision. The court has obtained documents concerning Comte Esterhazy, the late Lieutenant Colonel Henri and Mme. Pays and their mutual relations. It will demand all the documents bearing on the case and call witnesses, including Lieutenant Colonel Picquart.

M. Cavaignac, the former minister of war, is credited with the intention when parliament reassembles, of calling on the government to take the question of Dreyfus revisoin out of the hands of cassation, but it is believed that no precedent exists for such interference.



HON. CLARK HOWELL,
Who Made Speech in Response to Toast "Our Reunited Country," at the Chicago Peace Jubilee Banquet.

SHOW DOWN IS NEAR AT HAND

Spanish Peace Commissioners Ask for a Postponement.

WANT TO CONFER WITH MADRID

President Day Agrees To Give the Dons Until Next Friday.

PROGRESS MUST THEN BE MADE

The Spaniards Will Have To Accede to the American Attitude, Assume the Cuban Debt and Go on or Withdraw Finally.

Paris, October 19.—The Spanish peace commission was unable to meet the United States peace commission at the joint session arranged for today and the next meeting of the two commissions has been fixed for Friday next.

Judge Day, president of the American commission, received a communication this morning from Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, saying that advices expected, but not received from Madrid made it necessary for himself and his colleagues to request a postponement of any further conferences until Friday next. A courteous reply was returned by Secretary Moore in behalf of the American commissioners granting an extension of the time of the next meeting as requested.

The assigned reason for the request for delay is believed to have been to allow an interchange of communications with Madrid and to formulate a final attitude on the Cuban matter. This attitude of the Spaniards, to be developed on Friday, will be watched with no little interest.

Their alternatives are few, but pregnant. They may accede to the American attitude, themselves assume the Cuban debt and go forward to consider the next protocol point of Porto Rico and the choice by the United States of an island in the Ladrone group; or they may at this juncture formally ask for arbitration, or as an extremity which is not likely, may retire from further negotiations. The American commissioners, after dispatching their acquiescence in the delay, held a brief meeting, probably to make a formal record of the deferring of the joint session fixed for today.

The Americans yesterday held a brief session, having no reference to the negotiations, and the brevity of the meetings and other indications warrant the deduction that the American attitude is well formed and that the commission is thoroughly advised on all the points and features which it is possible to foresee in subsequent conferences.

The amount of information acquired by the Americans since their arrival here is large. They have examined old residents of the Philippine islands, and the information and testimony from this an dother sources is valuable.

A distinguished Roman Catholic churchman from New Orleans is now in this city in connection, it is said, with the interest of the Roman Catholic church of Cuba.

The holders of Spanish securities have not been inactive and it is not unlikely that the American commission will be called to consider a written presentation of figures, facts and pleadings in behalf of these interests.

Were it not that the spirit and attitude of the American commission are so dignified, it might be said that they are now holding the fort and invite attacks. Their personality and procedure, however, here is such as to make it fair to say that while not courting attack, they fear none.



"Save the baby! Never mind the house or the furniture or anything else; only save the baby!" This is the instinct of every mother's heart. Every woman who hopes some day to be a mother ought to realize that the health and perhaps the very life of her prospective little one is put in peril by everything which weakens or impairs her own physical condition.

It is a prospective mother's duty to keep herself as well and strong as possible and avoid all over-exertion and fatigue during the expected time. Never mind if the housework or any other work is neglected: Save the baby!

Every mother should obtain the strengthening, health-giving support of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives elastic endurance to the special organs and nerve-centers involved in motherhood.

It makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and comparatively painless. It fortifies the system against relapse, promotes abundant nourishment for the child and increases its natural constitutional vigor.

It is the only medicine devised expressly by an educated, experienced physician to cure the weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organism. No other preparation accomplishes this purpose with such scientific thoroughness and permanence.

A complete account of its extraordinary restorative effects in the most obstinate difficulties, is given in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," which will be sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the *cost of mailing only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy, send 31 stamps. It is a complete medical library in one volume. It is written in plain English and is easily understood by the non-professional.

BANQUET ENDS CHICAGO JUBILEE

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successfully managed or brought to a more triumphant conclusion.

The hall was most tastefully decorated with festoons of smilax, caught here and there by clusters of American Beauty and La France roses. In the center of each of the thirty-three long tables, placed for the accommodation of the guests, were banks of the same bright flowers, banked with ferns, while at either end groups of roses and smilax were tastefully arranged. Upon each table was a profusion of lights, shaded, some in delicate shades of orange, others in pink and still others in crimson. The soft light from the many hundred lamps, the brighter glare from the grouping of electric lights around the edge of the hall and the innumerable bright lights of the Auditorium itself made a scene of surpassing beauty.

Twelve hundred guests, among them men prominent in all branches of business, science, art; men of brilliant records upon the sea and men famed for deeds of arms done on shore, were standing by their chairs when a tap from the gavel of Franklin MacVeagh, the presiding officer, announced the approach of President McKinley. The orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief," and as the strains of the old welcoming march were heard the president, attended by the jubilee reception committee, came down the center aisle, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the applause his presence evoked. He was escorted to his seat at the west end of the hall, and as he took his seat the 1,200 guests followed his example, only to rise an instant later while Dr. Frank Crane delivered a short and eloquent invocation. Then for two hours the material wants of 1,200 men received close and careful attention.

At the Table with the President.

The table of the president was placed across the hall, the nine reserved for distinguished guests being placed at the side and directly in front of that at which the president was seated. The remainder of the tables were arranged lengthwise of the hall. Mr. McKinley was seated at the right hand of Toastmaster MacVeagh, the others at the presidential table being Secretary Gage, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Bliss, Archbishop Ireland, Clark Howell, General Miles, Governor Tanner, ex-Vice President Stevenson, Admiral Brown, Captain Sigsbee, Judge Emory Speer, General Shafter, Samuel Gompers, President Angell, of Michigan university, and President Northrop, of the University of Minnesota.

One of the most striking moments of the evening was when Mr. Howell told of the incident of a confederate soldier by whose side was buried his son, killed fighting for his country in the Spanish war. The banqueters rose as one man and cheered to the echo, the ladies in the boxes waved handkerchiefs and the speaker was unable to proceed for several moments. Another great outburst of applause met Mr. Howell when he mentioned the name of Joseph Wheeler.

At 10 o'clock the preliminary portion of the banquet having been disposed of, a rap from the gavel of Chairman MacVeagh claimed the attention of the guests. In a few well chosen words, he introduced President McKinley, announcing that he would reply to the toast, "Our Country." It was several minutes before the cheering had subsided sufficiently to allow the president's voice to be heard and when he was afforded an opportunity he made the following, his utterances being greeted with most vociferous applause:

Speech of President McKinley.

"Our Country," was the toast to which President McKinley responded. He said:

"It affords me gratification to meet the people of Chicago and to participate with them in this patriotic celebration. Upon the suspension of hostilities of a foreign war, the first in our history for over half a century, we have met in a spirit of peace, profoundly grateful for the glorious advancement already made and earnestly wishing in the final termination to realize an equally glorious fulfillment.

"With no feeling of exultation, but with profound thankfulness, we contemplate the events of the past five months. They have been too serious to admit of boasting or vain glorification. They have been so full of responsibilities, immediate and prospective, as to admonish the soberest judgment and counsel the most conservative action. This is not the time to fire the imagination, but rather to discover in calm reason the way to truth and justice and right, and when discovered to follow it with fidelity and courage without fear, hesitation or weakness.

"The war has put upon the nation grave responsibilities. Their extent was not anticipated and could not have been well foreseen. We cannot escape the obligations of victory. We cannot avoid the serious questions which have been brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly settled with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposed upon us. The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame and not our everlasting glory if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles on which the national government was founded and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully administered.

"The war with Spain was undertaken not that the United States should increase its territory, but that oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us, and we must give to the world the full demonstration of our purpose.

"Duty determines destiny. Destiny, which results from duty performed, may bring anxiety and perils, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable.

"It is not within the power of man to foretell the future and to solve unerringly its mighty problems. Almighty God has His plans and methods for human progress and not infrequently they are shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery. Looking backward we can see how the hand of destiny builded for us and assigned us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times. Our colonial ancestors did not enter upon their war originally for independence. Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves, but to save the union. The war with Spain was not to our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to things or they get to us the clearer our view and the less obscure our duty. Patriotism must be faithful as well as fervent. Statesmanship must be wise as well as fearless—not the statesmanship that will command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity.

"The progress of a nation alone can prevent degeneration. There must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. There must be broadening of thought as well as broadening of trade. Territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement. There must be a constant movement toward a higher and nobler civilization—a civilization that shall make its conquests without resort to war and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the arts of peace. In our present situation duty, and duty alone, should prescribe the boundary of our responsibilities and the scope of our undertakings.

"The final determination of our purposes awaits the action of the eminent men who are charged by the executive with the making of the treaty of peace and that of the senate of the United States, which, by our constitution, must ratify and confirm it. We all hope and pray that the confirmation of peace will be as just and humane as the conduct and consummation of the war. When the work of the treaty makers is done the work of the law makers will begin. The one will settle the extent of our responsibilities; the other must provide the legislation to meet them. The army and navy have nobly and heroically performed their part. May God give the executive and congress wisdom to perform theirs."

South Is Well Sustained.

The men of the south who have delivered addresses during the jubilee have won golden opinions. The speech of Judge Speer, of Georgia, at the opening meeting of yesterday, was a revelation to those who heard it, and the address of Clark Howell, of Atlanta, who responded to the sentiment, "Our United Country, North and South," was in all respects equal to that of the eloquent speaker from his state who had preceded him.

It caught his audience and caught them hard. Mr. Howell spoke as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster, and My Fellow Countrymen: In the mountains of my state, in a county remote from the quickening touch of commerce, and railroads and telegraphs—so far removed that the sincerity of its rugged people flows unpolluted from the spring of nature—two vine-covered mounds, nestled in the solemn silence of a country churchyard, suggest the text of my response to the sentiment to which I am to speak tonight. A serious text, Mr. Toastmaster, for an occasion like this, and yet out of it there is life and peace and hope and prosperity, for in the solemn sacrifice of the voiceless grave can the chiefest lesson of the republic be learned, and the destiny of its real mission be unfolded. So bear with me while I lead you to the rust-stained slab, which for a third of a century—since Chickamauga—has been kissed by the sun as it peeped over the Blue Ridge, melting the tears with which the mourning night had bedewed the inscription:

"'Here lies a confederate soldier.
He died for his country.'

"The September day which brought the body of this mountain hero to that home among the hills which had smiled upon his infancy, been gladdened by his youth, and strengthened by his manhood, was an ever memorable one with the sorrowing concourse of friends and neighbors who followed his shot-riddled body to the grave. And of that number no man gainsaid the honor of his death, lacked full loyalty to the flag for which he fought, or doubted the justice of the cause for which he gave his life.

"Thirty-five years have passed; another war has called its roll of martyrs; again the old bell tolls from the crude latticed tower of the settlement church; another great pouring of sympathetic humanity, and this time the body of a son, wrapped in the stars and stripes, is lowered to its everlasting rest beside that of the father who sleeps in the stars and bars.

"There were those there who stood by the grave of the confederate hero years before, and the children of those were there, and of those present no one gainsaid the honor of the death of this hero of El Caney, and none were there but loved, as patriots alone can love, the glorious flag that enshrines the people of a common country as it enshrouds the form that will sleep forever in its blessed folds. And on this tomb will be written:

"'Here lies the son of a confederate soldier.
He died for his country.'

"And so it is that between the making of these two graves human hands and human hearts have reached a solution of the vexed problem that has baffled human will and human thought for three decades. Sturdy sons of the south have said to their brothers of the north that the people of the south had long since accepted the arbitrament of the sword to which they had appealed. And likewise the oft-repeated message has come back from the north that peace and good will reigned, and that the wounds of civil dissension were but as sacred memories. Good fellowship was wafted on the wings of commerce and development from those who had worn the blue to those who had worn the gray. Nor were these messages delivered in vain, for they served to pave the way for the complete and absolute elimination of the line of sectional differences by the only process by which such a result was possible. The sentiment of the great majority of the people of the south was rightly spoken in the message of the immortal Hill, and in the burning eloquence of Henry Grady—both Georgians—the record of whose blessed work for the restoration of peace between the sections becomes a national heritage, and whose names are stamped in enduring impress upon the affection of the people of the republic.

"And yet there were still those among us who believed your course was polite, but insincere, and those among you who assumed that our professed attitude was sentimental and unreal.

"Bitterness had departed, and sectional hate was no more, but there were those who feared, even if they did not believe, that between the great sections of our greater government there was not the perfect faith and trust and love that both professed; that there was want of the faith that made the American revolution a successful possibility; that there was want of the trust that crystallized our states into the original union; that there was lack of the love that bound in unassailable strength the united sisterhood ofstates that withstood the shock of civil war. It is true this doubt existed to a greater degree abroad than at home. But today the mist of uncertainty has been swept away by the sunlight of events, and there, where doubt obscured before, stands in bold relief, commanding the admiration of the whole world, the most glorious type of united strength and sentiment and loyalty known to the history of nations.

"Out of the chaos of that civil war had risen a new nation, mighty in the vastness of its limitless resources, the realities within its reach surpassing the dreams of fiction, and eclipsing the fancy of fable—a new nation, yet rosy in the flesh, with the bloom of youth upon its cheeks and the gleam of morning in its eyes. No one questioned that commercial and geographic union had been effected. So had Rome reunited its faltering provinces, maintaining the limit of its imperial jurisdiction by the power of commercial bonds and the majesty of the sword, until in its very vastness it collapsed. The heart of its people did not beat in unison. Nations may be made by the joining of hands, but the measure of their real strength and vitality, like that of the human body, is in the heart. Show me the country whose people are not at heart in sympathy with its institutions, and the fervor of whose patriotism is not bespoken in its flag, and I will show you a ship of state which is sailing in shallow waters, toward unseen eddies of uncertainty, if not to the open rocks of dismemberment.

"From whence was the proof to come, to ourselves as well as to the world, that we were being moved once again by a common impulse, and by the same heart that inspired and gave strength to the hands that smote the British in the days of the revolution, and again at New Orleans; that made our ships the masters of the seas; that placed our flag on Chapultepec, and widened our domain from ocean to ocean? How was the world to know that the burning fires of patriotism, so essential to national glory and achievement, had not been quenched by the blood spilled by the heroes of both sides of the most desperate struggle known in the history of civil wars? How was the doubt that stood, all unwilling, between outstretched hands and sympathetic hearts, to be, in fact, dispelled?

"If from out the caldron of conflict there arose this doubt, only from the crucible of war could come the answer. And, thank God, that answer has been made in the record of the war, the peaceful termination of which we celebrate tonight. Read it in every page of its history; read it in the obliteration of party and sectional lines in the congressional action which called the nation to arms in the defense of prostrate liberty, and for the extension of the sphere of human freedom; read it in the conduct of the distinguished federal soldier who, as the chief executive of this great republic, honors this occasion by his presence tonight, and whose appointments in the first commissions issued after war had been declared made manifest the sincerity of his oft repeated utterances of complete sectional reconciliation and the elimination of sectional lines in the affairs or government. Differing with him, as I do, on party issues, utterly at variance with the views of his party on economic problems, I sanction with all my heart the obligation that rests on every patriotic citizen to make party second to country, and in the measure that he has been actuated by this broad and patriotic policy he will receive the plaudits of the whole people. 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

"Portentous indeed have been the developments of the past six months; the national domain has been extended far into the Caribbean sea on the south, and to the west it is so near the mainland of Asia that we can hear the grating of the process which is grinding the ancient celestial empire into pulp for the machinery of civilization and of progress.

"In a very short while the last page of this war will have been written, except for the effect it will have on the future. Our flag now floats over Porto Rico, a part of Cuba, and Manila. It must soon bespeak our sovereignty over the island of Luzon, or possibly over the whole Philippine group. It will, ere long, from the staff on Havana's Moro, cast its shadow on the sunken and twisted frame of the Maine—a grim reminder of the vengeance that awaits any nation that lays unholy hands on an American citizen or violates any sacred American right. It has drawn from an admiring world unstinted applause for the invincible army, that under tropic suns, despite privations and disease, untrained but undismayed, has swept out of their own trenches and routed from their own battlements, like chaff before the wind, the trained forces of a formidable power. It has bodily stripped the past of luster and defiantly challenged the possibilities of the future in the accomplishment of a matchless navy, whose deeds have struck the universe with consternation and with wonder.

"But speaking as a southerner and an American, I say that this has been as naught compared to the greatest good this war has accomplished. Drawing alike from all sections of the union for her heroes and her martyrs, depending alike upon north, south, east and west for her glorious victories, and weeping with sympathy with the widows and the stricken mothers wherever they may be, America, incarnated spirit of liberty, stands again today the holy emblem of a household in which the children abide in unity, equality, love and peace. The iron sledge of war that rent asunder the links of loyalty and love has welded them together again. Ears that were deaf to loving appeals for the burial of sectional strife, have listened and believed when the muster guns have spoken. Hearts that were cold to calls for trust and sympathy have awakened to loving confidence in the baptism of their blood.

"Drawing inspiration from the flag of our country, the south has shared not only the dangers, but the glories of the war. In the death of brave young Bagley at Cardenas, North Carolina furnished the first blood in the tragedy. It was Victor Blue of South Carolina, who, like the Swamp Fox of the revolution, crossed the fiery path of the enemy at his pleasure, and brought the first official tidings of the situation as it existed in Cuba. It was Brumby, a Georgia boy, the flag lieutenant of Dewey, who first raised the stars and stripes over Manila. It was Alabama that furnished Hobson—glorious Hobson—who accomplished two things the Spanish navy never yet has done—sunk an American ship, and made a Spanish man-of-war securely float.

"The south answered the call to arms with its heart, and its heart goes out with that of the north in rejoicing at the result. The demonstration lacking to give the touch of life to the picture has been made. The open sesame that was needed to give insight into the true and loyal hearts both north and south has been spoken. Divided by war, we are united as never before by the same agency, and the union is of hearts as well as hands.

"The doubter may scoff, and the pessimist may croak, but even they must take hope at the picture presented in the simple and touching incident of eight Grand Army veterans, with their silvery heads bowed in sympathy, escorting the lifeless body of the Daughter of the Confederacy from Narragansett to its last, long rest at Richmond.

"When that great and generous soldier, U. S. Grant, gave back to Lee, crushed, but ever glorious, the sword he had surrendered at Appomattox, that magnanimous deed said to the people of the south: "You are our brothers." But when the present ruler of our grand republic on awakening to the condition of war that confronted him, with his first commission placed the leader's sword in the hands of those gallant confederate commanders, Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee, he wrote between the lines in living letters of everlasting light the words: "There is but one people of this union, one flag alone for all."

"The south, Mr. Toastmaster, will feel that her sons have been well given, that her blood has been well spilled, if that sentiment is to be indeed the true inspiration of our nation's future. God grant it may be as I believe it will."

Stevenson on the President.

"The President" was the next toast on the programme, and to that ex-Vice President Stevenson replied. Mr. Stevenson's address was constantly interrupted by applause. He said in part:

"Not Chicago alone, but Illinois—the state that gave the immortal Lincoln to the presidency and to the ages—bids you welcome, Mr. President.

"The incumbent of this great office holds with unchallenged title the most exalted station known to men. Monarchs rule by hereditary right, or hold high place only by force of arms. The elevation of a citizen to the presidency of the United States is the deliberate act under the forms of law of sovereign people. As an aspirant he may have been the choice only of a political party; as the incumbent of the great office, he is the representative of all the people—the president of all the people. It augurs well for the future of the republic when the American people magnify this office; when they honor, as now, the president who has so ably upheld its dignity, so worthily met its solemn responsibilities, so patriotically discharged its exacting and imperative duties.

"It is well that to the people was entrusted the sovereign power of choosing their chief magistrate. It is our glory in the retrospect of more than a centruy, that none other than patriots—statesmen well equipped for the discharge of its tireless duties—have ever been chosen to the presidency. May we not believe that the past is the earnest of the future, and that during the rolling years and centuries the incumbents of the great office—the chosen successors of Washington and of Lincoln—in the near and remote future may prove the guardians and defenders of the constitution—the guardians and defenders of the rights of all the people."

Miles Greeted with Applause.

Chairman MacVeagh paid an eloquent tribute to the American soldier as he called upon the two men most prominent in the late war to reply to the toast, "The Army."

The toast was drunk amid wild enthusiasm, cheer after cheer ringing through the hall as General Miles rose to speak of the volunteer. Every allusion to the deeds perglorious deeds of the American regular and formed by the American fighting men was greeted with another vocal outburst and the frantic waving of napkins and handkerchiefs.

Shafter Pleads for Larger Army.

The welcome extended to General Shafter, who followed the address of General Miles on the same subject, was greeted with no less acclaim than that accorded to his superior in rank. His address was as follows:

"No one can recall the devotion to duty and the glorious deeds of our small army from the date of its organization until the present time without a sense of pride in race and country. I believe that the repugnance to a standing army of considerable size is rapidly growing less. And, now that we are broadening our sphere of action and adding to our broad domains the islands of the sea, the necessity of a considerable increase in the armed forces of this country must be apparent to all thinking men. It should be a source of great pride to every patriotic American that during our whole existence as a nation the army of the United States has always been faithful to its trust, and with its record in the five wars in which it has been engaged, to say nothing of the constant warfare against hostile savages, it presents a record to the American people of which it can be justly proud."

"The Navy" was the next toast, and Captain Charles D. Sigsbee responded.

"International Arbitration" was the next, and President Angell, of Michigan university, was its advocate.

Gage on "Our Future."

The glories of "Our Future" were dilated upon by Secretary Lyman J. Gage, who cast the nation's horoscope as follows:

"This is to me a moment of supreme pride and satisfaction. Having for many days traveled with our honored guest, the president of the United States; having witnessed the enthusiastic receptions everywhere given him, I have looked forward to with a suppressed excitement to this time when my own city of Chicago should greet and welcome him to its hospitalities. I have not been disappointed. Everywhere expressions of confidence and affection for him have been most gratifying. By every token the people have evidenced their patriotic regard for the man who now stands forth as the embodiment of the dignity and power of the nation.

"In committing to me a question so far-reaching as is the future of our country, the chairman has assumed that the respondent possesses mystical qualities much deeper than those claimed by that wizard of the north, who professed to foretell only the darkening fortune of a single Scottish clan.

"The future fortunes of a great nation cannot be so easily cast. At any given time the living generation can take account of its present situation as compared with its historical past and possibly discover the trend or direction of the material, moral and political forces which are carrying the national life onward. But underneath all that is observable there may be, and often are, unrecognized influences more powerful in shaping final destinies than those that are opened to the observation. The three millions of the colonial period were long affected, though unconscious of it, by that stream of tendencies which found its final result in the separation of the colonies from the mother land.

"An Englishman is quoted as saying: 'In 1950 the United States of America will have a population of 250,000,000 and will be able to crush any people of the earth, except perhaps the Slavs.' In his estimate of our future power he misconceived the use of it. It is not our mission to crush any people. It is our mission to enlarge, to liberate, to set free. The foundation stone upon which this great social, political structure rests is the rights of the individual man. Over him, the man, sacred in his personality, however poor he be, is lifted up the protecting ægis of the constitution and the laws. No king, no potentate, can rob him of this fundamental distinguishing principle of American citizenship."

Immediately after the conclusion of the banquet President McKinley was driven to the residence of Lafayette McWilliams, where he spent what was left of the night. Tomorrow he will address a gathering of railroad men in the armory of the First infantry, and tomorrow night he will leave for Washington.

SIX NEW CASES IN JACKSON.

Official Reports Indicate a Decided Decrease in Yellow Fever.

Jackson, Miss., October 19.—Six new cases developed in Jackson today, all white, as follows:

Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Marshall, Stella Galle, Mrs. Waldorf, James Burns and daughter. There were no deaths. The official report of the state board of health is as follows:

Walter Valley, one suspicious case; Natchez, two cases and one death; Harriston, two cases and one death, two extremely ill; Yazoo City, two new cases and two suspicious cases, sick doing well; Canton, two new new cases, two children of Circuit Judge Powell are sick with suspicious fever; Crystal Springs, one new case.

YELLOW FEVER DISAPPEARING.

Received at the marine hospital bureau is that there was a single new case of yellow fever at Franklin, La., yesterday.

The appearance of frost at that place as well as at many other towns in the south, taken in connection with the fact that the number of new cases and deaths has fallen to the minimum, leads officials to believe that the epidemic is now near an end.

The train inspection service is being gradually abated and the expectation is that all quarantine now in force will be declared off in a few days.

No New Cases at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., October 19.—President Souchon, of the state board of health, reports no new cases and no deaths in New Orleans, with no reports from other localities. Dr. Souchon sent a circular to the parishes asking consent to raise quarantine on October 25th. There are sixty-nine parishes in the state. Three have replied affirmatively, one non-committal and the rest not yet heard from.

Case of Yellow Fever in Ohio.

Warren, O., October 19—Word comes from Newton Falls that Dr. C. O. Probst, of the state board of health, is convinced that Miss Blanche Beck, of Paris township, who recently arrived from Mississippi, has genuine yellow fever. Miss Beck is showing all symptoms of the disease and is rapidly growing worse. Strict quarantine regulations are enforced and it is believed but few persons have been exposed.

Investigating Virden Riot.

Springfield, Ill., October 19.—The grand jury at Carlinville, Ill., today commenced investigating the Virden riot with a view to indicting the guilty parties. Fifteen prominent citizens of Virden were summoned as witnesses.

Pugilist Charged with Murder.

Omaha, Neb., October 19.—This afternoon Andy Dupont, the Kansas City prize fighter who administered the fatal beating to William Walker Monday night, was arrested at South Omaha. He is held for murder. Walker is still alive, but beyond hope of recovery.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating tonics. Price 50c.

Grand Review at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., October 19.—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock a grand review of all troops encamped here will be held and Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge will turn over the command of the First army corps to Major General J. H. Wilson.

INTERESTING FOR BOARD OF INQUIRY

Surgeon Frye Condemns Methods in Vogue in Army Hospitals.

LIGHTS ARE TURNED ON

Witness Declares That Contract Physicians Are Wholly Incompetent.

ALL THE EVIDENCE NOT ALIKE

War Investigating Commission Finds at Jacksonville Evidences of Dissatisfaction as to the Conduct of the Sick Department.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 19.—The war investigating commission held its sessions in the city hall today, examining a large number of regimental and other officers.

One of the most outspoken witnesses of the day was Dr. Frye, of the Third division hospital. He condemned some of the methods in vogue in the hospitals and said that in many cases the contract physicians and members of the hospital corps were incompetent.

The commission has decided that one of its members should be in the commission's office at Washington and Colonel Denby has been designated at this service. He was selected largely for the reason that his health has not been so robust here as in Washington.

Major Noble H. Creager, depot quartermaster, was the first witness on the stand today. He said there had never been any serious shortage of supplies in the Seventh corps and he was sure there had been no suffering caused by a deficiency of supplies. In the beginning of the history of the camp there had been some complaint as to the quality of clothing, but there had been an improvement in this respect in recent months. He had also had some little difficulty in securing a proper assortment of sizes, but had been able to meet the demands of the men in this respect.

Major Creager was followed by Congressman James R. Campbell, colonel of the Ninth Illinois volunteers, who was questioned in regard to the general treatment of the troops in the field and asked for suggestions for the benefit of the service. He spoke in complimentary terms of the administration of the officers of the army, saying that requisitions of all kinds had been promptly filled and that the quality of the articles supplied was generally good. There had been some complaints, however, as to the character of the refrigerator beef, but investigation had developed the fact that while the meat had been received in good order, it had spoiled because of exposure in hot weather. The difficulty was overcome by exchanging the beef for ham. No fresh beef is now being taken by the regiment.

Sickness Caused by Drilling in Dew.

Colonel Campbell expressed the opinion that the principal cause of sickness in the camp was the drilling in the early morning when the dew was on the ground. He had no suggestions to make beyond a request that his regiment be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, as his regiment had taken first place for marksmanship. He also complained of the red tape methods of the army, but made no specifications. He said there were very few of his men who were now homesick.

Lieutenant Monroe, acting commissary of the Ninth Illinois, was questioned in regard to the quality of rations. He said there had been no difficulty except as to the fresh beef and agreed with Colonel Campbell that there had been no trouble on account of the meat since the arrangement had been made to issue cured hams instead of beef. Lieutenant Tolliver, quartermaster of the same regiment, also testified favorably as to the quality and quantity of the supplies reaching the command through his office. He thought the tent material poor, but made no requisition for other tents.

Dr. R. D. Frye, major and executive officer of the Third division hospital, testified as to the management of the Second division hospital at Montauk Point, from which place he was transferred to this camp and the military hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he was also stationed for a time. He said the Montauk patients had lacked for nothing and were excellently taken care of by both physicians and nurses. At Fort McPherson there were at one time 925 patients. There was no material shortage in drugs at this point, but occasionally there was a slight deficiency which was quickly overcome. Speaking of the hospital in which he is engaged here he said the location was as good as could be secured in this vicinity, but that the general surrounding were not suitable to hospital service. At times the hospital had been slightly overcrowded, as many as seven or eight men being occasionally stored in one tent. This was due to emergency. The patients, however, had been well cared for by both physicians and nurses, and the hospital supplies were abundant and good. Many of the nurses were females. They were generally very competent. There was always one nurse on duty for every three patients on the average. Up to date 1,700 patients had been treated at the hospitals. There had only been three deaths, about 90 per cent of the cases being typhoid fever. This was a smaller percentage than the average mortality in civilian hospitals.

Discussed Typhoid Fever.

Dr. Frye spoke of the causes for the prevalence of typhoid fever in the Jacksonville camp. He attributed it largely to the age of the men, young people being more susceptible than those more advanced in age to this disease. He also thought much was due to the carelessness of the men themselves.

Dr. Frye said that in all the hospitals with which he had been connected there had been a deficiency of bed linen. This had been especially true at Fort McPherson. There had been orders to prepare beds there for 1,000 patients, but this demand had by no means been met. The hospital here had also been short of lighting facilities. There was not a sufficiency of candles or lanterns. Requisitions had been made for them, but they could not be secured from the government stores, owing to the construction of orders. Hence it was necessary to depend upon the Red Cross Society for these articles.

Dr. Frye expressed the opinion that in several cases convalescents had been sent away from the hospitals with which he was connected before they had sufficiently advanced to permit them to go in safety. He had no personal knowledge of any individual case of this kind, but he was satisfied that such cases had occurred. He thought these instances were due to insufficient supervision, to ignorance of physicians and to a desire to clear the wards of the hospitals for new patients.

Dr. Frye spoke in very uncomplimentary terms of the men engaged in the hospital corps, saying they had been picked up at random over the country and were generally "a scabby looking lot," not fit to adorn any walk of life. He also spoke deprecatingly of the contract surgeons, saying that he would not be willing to trust his family or friends to 50 per cent of them.

"Many of them," he said, "are recent graduates from medical institutions, and I do not consider the average medical graduate capable of taking charge of from twenty-five to fifty typhoid fever cases. There was no proper opportunity for consultation with superior officers, as the latter were, as a rule, so generally occupied with their administrative duties as to prevent their giving close attention to professional matters unless especially called upon."

Wanted Experienced Men in Hospital.

He considered this system wrong and expressed the opinion that there should be more supervision in serious cases in the hospital on the part of experienced men. In reply to a request from General Dodge, Major Frye gave his opinion as to the origin of the popular excitement concerning conditions at Montauk Point while the troops were stationed there. He said that from 50 to 75 per cent of the men were sick when they landed there and that insufficient provision had been made for them. As a consequence many were compelled to lie upon the bare ground and they naturally suffered from exposure. He also asserted that the reporters of many newspapers had been sent to the camp under instructions to find all that was bad and nothing that was good.

"Do you know this of your own personal knowledge?" he was asked, and he replied: "No, but I was told it by men who talked with the reporters."

Colonel Dows, of the Forty-ninth Iowa regiment, followed Dr. Frye, and he was in turn followed by various members of his regiment. Colonel Dows said there had been no deficiency in the commissary supplies.

"The men have the regular army rations," he said, "and if they have not had enough the fault is theirs."

He had had some complaints against the meat, and in all cases the undesirable article was exchanged upon application and without going through the form of condemnation. Speaking of the medical supplies Colonel Dows said that a physician whom Governor Shaw had sent to the camp had spoken with surprise of the variety and quality of the medicines and medical appliances on hand.

General E. B. Williston, in command of the First brigade of the Second division of the Seventh corps, was questioned about various points, having been stationed at Camp Thomas, Montauk Point, Anniston and other points before coming to Jacksonville. He said the principal objection he had to Camp Thomas, in Chickamauga park, was the fact that it was impossible on account of the formation of the ground to have sinks more than two or three feet in depth. There had also been an insufficiency of water in the beginning of the history of the camp. The water was taken from wells, and while he did not believe the wells were contaminated from the surface, he thought they had too much magnesia in them to be wholesome. He had found difficulty in getting sufficient water for stock at that period, but General Boynton had afterwards constructed two wells in the vicinity of his camp, thus removing this objection.

Speaking of the conditions at Jacksonville he said he did not see that any fault could be found with either the administrative officers or the service performed by them in either the medical, commissary and quartermaster departments. Most of his staff officers were volunteers, but he had found them very efficient. He had also found the troops in his command splendidly equipped and had found the regimental officers especially zealous to maintain the best sanitary conditions possible.

General Williston had been at Montauk from the 10th of August to the 13th of September, and had superintended the debarkation of the troops and the location of the infantry regiments in camp.

"Never," he said, "was a prettier camp pitched in the United States than was that camp at Montauk."

He said there were tents erected for 10,000 men before any men arrived and all they had to do was to walk into them, so that so far as men who were not sick were concerned they were well provided for. He said the site was splendidly adapted to camp service and that the camp was abundantly supplied with stores of all kinds.

SUB-COMMITTEE VISITS TAMPA.

War Investigating Board Makes Inquiries at Old Camp.

Tampa, Fla., October 19.—The sub-committee of the war investigating commission began its work here early this morning. Captain Brown, acting quartermaster, took charge of the committee and afforded the members every facility for doing business. All the camp sites were visited and Colonel J. B. Anderson, president of the board of trade, was called. He told the committee how the army business was transacted here, giving them a great deal of information. The committee spent this afternoon pushing its investigation at Port Tampa. The work there was completed and the party returned to this city and were dined by Colonel Anderson at the Cosmopolitan and they left tonight for Jacksonville.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Kicking Against the Tax.

Birmingham, Ala., October 19.—(Special.) The miners at Blossburg, in this county, have gone out on a strike to abolish the monthly tax made on them by the company for doctor bills and schools. Heretofore married men have been required to pay $1 per month and single men 50 cents for the doctor and every man 25 cents for the school. The miners want to pay for a doctor when they need one and to have their own schools. Coke drawers went out with the miners and over 300 men are now idle there.

Nature Warns

When Disease Threatens To Attack the System.

Physical Suffering Beneficently Intended for Our Good.

Pain is Nature's warning that danger threatens the body. The pangs of dyspepsia tell of a weak stomach. That tired feeling means impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla responds to these warnings by removing the cause of the suffering and conquering disease. Scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh, all yield to the power of this great medicine. We wish you could know all that Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for sufferers. You may know what it has power to do for you by giving it a fair trial. When other medicines fail, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. medicines fail to do any good whatever, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25 cents.

LAFAYETTE ONCE VISITED MACON

Made a Speech from the Veranda of His Residence.

THE HOUSE IS STILL STANDING

How the Macon Schools Observed Lafayette Day.

LAW CLASS AT MERCER ELECT OFFICERS

Prohibitionists Hold Meetings Nightly in Macon—Sam Jones To Be on Hand in a Few Days.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Lafayette day was fittingly observed in the Macon schools today. The children were not given holiday, but the teachers in each class delivered a short talk to the pupils on the life and character of the great Frenchman.

Lafayette at one time visited Macon and the house in which he stopped is still standing. He stood on the veranda of that house and delivered a speech to the citizens of Macon. The school children will render all the assistance possible in erecting a monument to his memory.

The Lyceum Movement.

The success of the lyceum movement here is certain. Nothing like it was ever known in Macon. Every man who was approached on the subject, with three exceptions, gave in his name for membership, and many sent in their names over the telephone to the secretary without being called upon. Mr. Edwards, the secretary of the association, said this morning:

"I have engaged in many enterprises in Macon calling for the popular support, but this is the only one in my recollection that ever matured ahead of the organization committee. The names have been coming in so fast that I am afraid we will have to place a limit upon the membership, as was done in Atlanta and Augusta, for 300 names means an audience of 600 and that is as large an audience as we will attempt to seat comfortably.

It is very probable than Hon. G. R. Wendling, of Washington, who delivered the lecture, "The Man of Galilee," in Atlanta last night, will come here and deliver his famous lecture on Stonewall Jackson before the lyceum. The secretary of the association has been keeping the wires hot all day and it is expected that he will succeed in getting him to come.

At Mercer.

The law class at Mercer has organized a literary society, mainly for the discussion of law points. They will also meet the other literary societies in debates and they hope to be successful. The law class at Mercer this year numbers twenty students and the class is making excellent progress. The officers of the society elected yesterday at the meeting are: Longley, of LaGrange, president; Whitney, of Augusta, vice president; Crawford, of Atlanta, secretary; Storrs, of Melrose, Fla., treasurer; Ostjen, of Tattnall, critic.

The first debate will be held in one of the classrooms at the college Tuesday and will no doubt be very interesting. The society will elect debaters to meet the Phi Delta Society next Monday. The debate against the Phi Deltas will be one of the most interesting features of the year. Both societies have strong debaters and the fight will no doubt be hotly contested.

The oratorical contest in which Mercer will participate will be held in Atlanta on the 28th. All of the students and a large number of citizens will attend the debate. Mercer will be represented by Mr. J. A. Moncrief, who is one of the best orators in the college.

The board of trustees have appropriated $200 for gymnasium fixtures and an excellent gymnasium will be fitted up. It will be built on the college campus and will be fitted with all modern improvements. The Young Men's Christian Association already has a hall fitted up in the college and is doing good work. Prayer meeting is held in the hall nightly and the meetings are well attended.

There are at present about three hundred students at Mercer and Professor Pollock is well pleased at the outlook. He is expecting a larger attendance at the opening of the next session.

Prohibitionists Are Busy.

The prohibition fight is now on. Meetings are held every night and the prohibitionists of the city are hard at work. The meetings are largely attended, and many who are present at them are turning out to be strong prohibitionists. The coming election is the talk of the town and can be heard on all sides.

The meetings at night are very interesting and the tent in which they are held is generally packed. Rev. Sam P. Jones is expected in the city in a few days and he will probably remain three weeks. He will devote his entire time to working against the whisky men.

Rev. Sam Small will also be here and with him will come other famous lecturers.

The liquor men, however, claim positively that the county will remain as it is. A number of them have said that they would spend every cent they had to defeat prohibition. Others who are not whisky dealers have said the same thing and it now looks as if the coming election will be the warmest ever held in Bibb county or in the state.

Lecturers will go through the county and will endeavor to secure the votes of both white and colored people. They have already fired their first gun and will continue the bombardment until the election comes off. The anti-prohibitionists are remaining silent, but they will no doubt get in their work. A meeting of the whisky men was held yesterday afternoon, but they refused to give out the action of the meeting and it is thought by that that they will work under cover.

One prominent citizen, speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"Atlanta tried this thing at one time and it came near ruining the town. They will never try it again. If Macon prohibits the sale of liquor it will affect her in the same way. The barrooms of the city almost support it, and if they are closed we will have no money to pay for the bonds when they fall due. The taxes will be raised and then the city will get in debt. I, for one, am not in favor of prohibition and will do all that I can against it."

A special meeting for the colored people will be held at the tent on Friday night. Seats will also be reserved for the whites and Dr. Lee will endeavor to impress upon the negroes the necessity of prohibition. The contest grows warmer every day and some lively developments are expected.

Short News Notes.

Miss Clara Mumford and Mr. James Harwell were married this afternoon at the Vineville Methodist church. The wedding was a quiet affair and only the intimate friends and relatives of the parties were present. The couple left on the 4 o'clock train for Atlanta.

The University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina will meet on the gridiron here on November 12th. The game will be played at Central City park and will no doubt draw a large crowd.

The mayor is daily expecting the board of officers to select the site for the camp of General Breckinridge's troops. The city will put the grounds in splendid shape for the soldiers before their arrival and the mayor is anxious for the officers to name the exact location of the camp.

Miss Meta Murphey, who has been the guest of Mrs. Walter Grace during the carnival, returned this afternoon to her home in Barnesville.

Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Forsyth, is visiting Mrs. T. T. Murphey on Forsyth street.

GOOD TEMPLARS MEET AT LITHONIA

Large Attendance at the Sessions of the Grand Lodge.

THE ORDER IS FLOURISHING

This Is Shown by Reports from All Parts of State.

MEMBERSHIP DOUBLED DURING THE YEAR

J. G. Thrower Re-Elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar—Other Officers Elected.

Lithonia, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—The thirty-first annual session of the grand lodge of Good Templars met here on yesterday with the largest attendance in many years. The reports from over the state show the order to be in a most flourishing condition, the membership having been more than doubled during the past twelve months. The lodge closes tonight to meet next year in Social Circle.

The exercises of the lodge last night were held in DeKalb Seminary hall and were public. The address of welcome to the grand lodge was made by Rev. A. J. Beck and responded to by Grand Chief Templar J. G. Thrower, after which Dr. W. H. McGlauflin, of Atlanta, delivered the leading address of the occasion. The address was a gem of thought and oratory and delighted the large audience that listened thereto.

Colonel J. A. Arnold, of Edgewood, was called on and responded in a happy vein. Music was interspersed throughout the programme, making the occasion delightful. The day sessions of the grand lodge have been given to the routine work.

The election of officers was had this afternoon, resulting as follows:

Grand worshipful chief templar, J. G. Thrower, Edgewood, re-elected.

Grand counselor, R. W. Milner, Lithonia.

Grand vice chief templar, Miss Pearl Garrett, Coal Mountain.

Grand past chief templar, Wilber Colvin, Lithonia.

Grand secretary and treasurer, John M. Miller, Atlanta.

Grand chaplain, Dr. W. H. McGlauflin, Atlanta.

Grand superintendent Juvenile Templars, J. J. Keith, Louisville.

Grand marshal, B. P. Reid, Augusta.

Grand assistant marshal, Miss J. W. Kenny, Athens.

Grand sentinel, D. C. McDonald, Atlanta.

Grand guard, R. F. Osborn, Atlanta.

The session closes tonight with another public meeting at Seminary hall, at which the noted temperance lecturer, Colonel J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, will speak.

One of the most touching incidents of the session was the presentation by Colonel J. J. Hickman to Colonel J. J. Keith of a beautiful patchwork quilt made by the members of Rosebud Juvenile Temple, Athens, Ga., as a token of esteem to the grand superintendent.

The lodge adjourns amid much enthusiasm in the work.

DEATH OF COLONEL J. J. JONES.

Well Known Lawyer of Georgia Dies Suddenly.

Waynesboro, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—The sudden death of Colonel J. J. Jones, familiarly known as Jinks Jones, has cast a gloom over this place, where he has so long been the leading citizen.

Colonel Jones was born in this county in 1824, his parents being Seaborn H. and Margaret Jones. His father was a native of this county also and died in 1859, he being the son of Abraham Jones, a soldier in the revolutionary army and who was captured at Augusta. This revolutionary hero was a successful farmer and lawyer, and for several terms served as a member of the Georgia legislature, finally dying in this county in 1808, leaving behind him a large family.

The mother of Colonel Jinks Jones was the daughter of John and Margaret Jones.

Colonel Jones was given the advantage of a good education and was graduated from Emory college in 1845. He read law two years and was admitted to practice in 1847 in the old statehouse in Louisville, Ga. In 1856 he married Miss Eva Toombs, the daughter of Lawrence C. Toombs, a brother of General Robert Toombs. To them were born several children. In 1859 Mr. Jones was elected to congress and served one term, returning home, being a member of the Georgia delegation which left congress upon the secession of the state from the union. Colonel Jones served a short time as captain of Jones's Hussars, mounted infantry. Howell Cobb was the major general and Henry R. Jackson the brigadier general. He was also made colonel on the staff of Governor Brown, holding that position at the close of the war. Colonel Jones was one of the leading lawyers of eastern Georgia and enjoyed a large practice in that section. He was also interested in farming, owning a fine estate. Of all the Georgia members of congress who served with Mr. Jones, he was the lone survivor. The deceased embraced noted figures in Georgia history, viz: Robert Toombs and Alfred Iverson, senators, and James Jackson, M. J. Crawford, John W. H. Underwood, Lucius Gartrell, Joshua Hill, Thomas Hardeman and Peter Love, congressmen.

THEY SPOKE AT VIDALIA.

Senator Bacon and Congressman Brantley Doing Good Work.

Vidalia, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Senator Bacon and Congressman Brantley came over here Saturday from Savannah and addressed quite a good-sized audience of people composed mostly of democrats, but with a considerable sprinkling of populists. Senator Bacon spoke first, and for nearly two hours held the strict attention of his auditors. He touched upon the tariff, and showed the evil the present one, enacted by a republican congress, is working upon the farmers of the south. He gave considerable attention to the populists of his audience and showed them how they were being blindfolded and led into the republican camp. There is no doubt but the senator made a good impression, and his visit will result in adding many votes to Mr. Brantley's credit.

Congressman Brantley followed the senator, and spoke as only he can. Really, he did not make a speech—he just had a friendly talk with his constituents. He told his people just the kind of company they find themselves in when they cast their lot with "Colonel Jim" and "Captain Ben." His speech was interspersed with anecdotes to illustrate a point at issue.

Those best posted on the politics of Montgomery county say there is no doubt but Mr. Brantley's majority in the county will go into near 700 on the 8th of November. The populists of the county are good and sick of fusion, and a large number of them are coming back to their first love—democracy—and will help to swell the big majority already assured to Congressman Brantley.

Ready for the Techs.

Athens, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—The Varsity boys are in readiness to meet the Techs on the gridiron in this city Saturday. Coach McCarthy believes this year's Varsity eleven to be the best the University of Georgia has ever had. Mr. R. B. Nalley, the famous football player, who for several years was a star player on the Georgia team, is here assisting Coach McCarthy in the work of training the boys. Threatt Moore, the great football and baseball player, is in the city, but will not re-enter the university. He is just up from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS IS REPORTED

London, October 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: Captain Aunon, the minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels, in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships. The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been in Manila bay.

WASHINGTON HAS NO ADVICES OF NAVAL BATTLE.

Washington, October 19.—As far as could be ascertained no information regarding the reported naval engagement has been received at the navy department, nor has General Otis, commanding the United States troops at Manila, made any reference to it in any communication he may have made to the war department. The dispatch created considerable interest in Washington. Recently the newspapers contained a statement that Admiral Dewey had dispatched one or two of his ships to another portion of the Philippine group on a mission of some importance, and the suggestion is made unofficially that it may have been these vessels which have been engaged in combat with the insurgents.

Madrid, October 20.—The dispatch says that Admiral Dewey, having forbidden the Tagalocs to hoist the Philippine flag upon their vessels, a series of fights ensued, resulting in loss on both sides.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA SECRETLY WEDS LI HUNG CHANG

Vancouver, B. C., October 19.—Newspapers received here by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama, publish the amazing statement that Li Hung Chang and the dowager empress of China have been secretly married.

DEPUTIES STARTING HOME.

EPISCOPALIAN CONVENTION SET NO TIME FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Marriage and Divorce and New Dioceses Occupy the Time of the Delegates.

Washington, October 19.—While no time has been set for the final adjournment of the Episcopal convention, the attendance is beginning to fall off and deputies are leaving for home.

The question of marriage and divorce has not yet been considered in the house of deputies, and there are evidences that the house of bishops, after having postponed the subject indefinitely, may reconsider this action.

The division of Indiana into three dioceses raised a spirited debate in the house of deputies. The majority report of the committee on dioceses against the creation of a southern Indiana missionary diocese was finally adopted. When consideration of the constitution was resumed article 6, relating to the establishment of missionary districts, and article 2, relating to a bishop's exercise of his offices outside his diocese, were agreed to with amendments made by the bishops. The morning session of the house of bishops was important in bringing about the adoption of what is known as the Huntington amendment looking toward church unity. The amendment was adopted with minor changes as part of the canons instead of the constitution. The canons were also amended in requiring one year's time before ordinary instead of six months.

The revision of the constitution progressed by the adoption of the title to articles 10 and 11; also articles 7 and 2 as amended by the deputies.

At the afternoon session of the house of deputies concurrence was given to the minor amendments made by the bishops in the so-called Huntington amendment, the houses giving final approval to this important move in church unity.

After the afternoon session of the bishops final action was taken on the establishment of a bishop in Brazil. There has been a division of sentiment as to whether this bishop should be directly responsible to the church in the United States or should be free from responsibility here. A compromise was finally adopted by which the church in Brazil will remain directly responsible to the authorities here until it has advanced to the point of having three bishops, at which time, by the joint action of these three, a national church in Brazil independent of supervision by the United States may be established.

SCHLEY COMMANDS AT SAN JUAN

Admiral Has Taken Charge of America's New Naval Station.

Washington, October 19.—Admiral Schley was today, by orders from the navy department, placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Porto Rico.

So far, the department has no knowledge of the naval property contained in this station when it was evacuated by the Spanish officials. Admiral Schley has requested that he be permitted to retain in service, for a time, two or three civilian employees who are acquainted with the station. This has been granted.

It is the intention of the department to send another naval officer to relieve the admiral of the command very soon, and to maintain a permanent station at this most important strategic point in the south.

EMPEROR OF CHINA IS ALIVE.

Physician Attached to the French Legation Visits Deposed Ruler.

Peking, October 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—It was at the suggestion of the British minister, Sir Claud M. McDonald, that the Chinese foreign office requested the physician attached to the French legation to examine the emperor, the reason assigned for this step being that this physician was the only one officially attached to the legation.

The examination of the emperor by a foreign doctor is a complete innovation. It has often been urged but has always been refused by the emperor himself, and the dowager empress has evidently taken this step for the purpose of silencing rumors as to the emperor's condition.

The physician who visited the emperor this morning made a minute examination of his majesty in the presence of the dowager empress, Prince Ching and a number of mandarins.

ALLOW NO MORE FREE RATIONS.

Applicants for Food in Santiago Must Now Go To Work.

Santiago de Cuba, October 19.—The free distribution bureau in Santiago is about to be much curtailed. In future all able-bodied persons applying for rations will have to cut a specified amount of wood. Even women must perform some work. If in good health they will have to make clothing for the destitute or do washing of some light work. The absolutely free ration is found to be demoralizing.

Why don't you take Browns' Iron Bitters?

Especially valuable to women is Browns' Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health readily comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

ARE EVACUATING THE TROCHA.

SPANISH TROOPS PREPARING TO LEAVE CUBA.

Insurgent Forces Are Instructed Not To Clash with the Spaniards as They Move Coastward.

Havana, October 19.—Senor Benitez, interpreter to the Spanish evacuation commission, this afternoon delivered to the American commissioners two notes, one announcing that General Blanco yesterday ordered the evacuation of the trocha from Jucaro to San Fernando, the troops to move to Cienfuegos prior to embarkation and the cavalry to go to Placetas to sell their mounts and to proceed to Cienfuegos. The evacuation of the troops is expected to be complete by the first week in November. The Spanish commission further requested the good offices of the Americans with a view to explaining the movement of the Spanish cavalry toward Placetas, so as to avoid a regretable clash with the Cuban troops on the road.

C. S. BEE WILL SUCCEED TURK.

General Passenger and Ticket Agents Meet in Boston Next.

Detroit, Mich., October 19.—Little business was transacted today by the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association. After the festivities of last night the convention was late in getting together, and it was after 11 o'clock when Chairman Turk called the second day's executive session to order.

Anti-scalping legislation, reported on by a committee appointed at St. Louis in 1888, was the feature of the session.

Charles S. Bee, of the Northern Pacific, formerly vice president, was elected president of the association, and George H. Daniels vice president.

A. J. Smith, of the Lake Shore, who has been the secretary for more than twenty years, was re-elected. Boston was chosen for the next year's meeting.

SULTAN ENTERTAINS GUESTS.

Emperor William Greeted with Applause by the Turks.

Constantinople, October 19.—Emperor William furnished the staid Turks today with one of the most interesting days in the annals of their capital in his time. The city was crowded and the sightseeing and ceremonials would have exhausted a less enterprising potentate. Wherever he went he was greeted by throngs of cheering inhabitants.

Early this morning he proceeded to Eyout, in the state calque, propelled by fourteen black oarsmen. He made a theatrical progress around the old walls, his suite accompanying him.

In the meantime the empress made an excursion to Mount Tchamlidja on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus.

LAWTON REACHES NEW YORK.

General Declares Santiago Was Never So Clean as Now.

New York, October 19.—Brigadier General H. W. Lawton, of the military department of eastern Cuba, arrived in this city today accompanied by his aides. He will make an extensive report of the condition of affairs in the department of which he had charge while in Cuba.

Speaking of the condition of affairs in Santiago and other portions of eastern Cuba, General Lawton said:

"The general situation is good, and General Wood, who is now in charge, is rushing the sanitary work to completion as fast as possible. The people down there claim that in the history of Santiago the city was never so clean as it is at the present time. Business is reviving also, and confidence among business men is almost completely restored. Capitalists are now investing money. The people have accepted the United States government with the utmost confidence."

HAS NOT ASKED FOR FURLOUGH.

Navy Department Knows Nothing of Dewey's Reported Visit.

Washington, October 19.—Relative to the report that Admiral Dewey is about to take ship at Hong Kong on November 6th for the United States, it is said at the navy department that the admiral has not communicated with the department, nor has he been instructed to return.

Just before the peace commission met in Paris an intimation was conveyed to Admiral Dewey that he might be of assistance to the American commissioners if he would leave Manila and go to Paris. The admiral replied that he could be of more service to the United States at Manila, and General Merritt was sent to Paris in his stead.

It is believed that the admiral was told at the time that he might remain at Manila as long as he thought fit, which may be construed as permission to him to return at any time.

Inspector Bonfield Dead.

Chicago, October 19.—Former Police Inspector John Bonfield died in this city today of Bright's disease. Inspector Bonfield was famous for his part in the Haymarket riots and the subsequent apprehension and conviction of the anarchist leaders. The deceased was sixty-two years old.

Harold Frederic Dead.

London, October 19.—Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of The New York Times, died today at Henley of heart disease. He had been ill for some time, but recently had much improved in health.

POSSE LOOKING FOR A MURDERER

Assassination of Mrs. John Atkinson Near Edgefield, S. C.

WAS RIDING WITH HUSBAND

Party Fired Upon from Ambush When Near Their Home.

SHOT WAS INTENDED FOR MR. ATKINSON

But Instead His Wife Was Killed. They Had Just Sold Their Cotton—Robbery Intended.

Edgefield, S. C., October 19.—(Special.)—Mr. John O. Atkinson has given the name of a negro whom he suspects of the murder of his wife and a hastily organized posse is scouring the county to apprehend him.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson were driving to Edgefield from Augusta last night, where they spent the day. Just before they reached home they were fired on by some part in ambush. Two shots were fired in rapid succession from the roadside and it is supposed the assassin tried to kill them both for purposes of robbery, as Mr. Atkinson had sold his cotton in Augusta that day and it was presumed he had a considerable sum of money with him. But both shots struck Mrs. Atkinson, who was instantly killed, and when the assassin saw Mr. Atkinson was unhurt he fled and made his escape.

The community was deeply aroused and as soon as Mr. Atkinson gave the name of a suspicious party a posse promptly started in search of him.

Mr. Atkinson is a prominent planter in Edgefield county, living near Republican church, on the Martintown road, leading into Augusta, Ga. His wife was an Augusta lady.

Mrs. Atkinson was very popular. Her daughter was at the Edgefield Co-educational institute, where she received the news of her mother's tragic death.

ANNUAL REPORT SATISFACTORY.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society in Session in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 19.—The American Christian Missionary Society held its last session this morning. Addresses on the work in the north, south, west and east were delivered by leading workers in the several fields and they were followed by general discussions. At noon the society adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society began this afternoon. The most important feature of the opening session was the annual report of the board. According to this report, the past year has been by far the best in the history of the society.

STRIKERS ARE GIVING IN.

Window Glass Trade May Now Be Resumed in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 19.—The lockout in the window glass trade has been broken by the cutters and flatteners at the Bradford Glass Company's works at Hazlehurst, Pa., returning to work at the scale originally agreed upon, but which was opposed by President Burns.

The Hazlehurst plant is the largest independent factory in the country and the manufacturers regard the revolt as encouraging for a start of all the factories.

If the vote now being taken and which will likely be in by tomorrow night, favors accepting the same terms as the blowers and gatherers are receiving at Hazlehurst, the lockout may be considered at an end.

Miss Breckinridge Weds Ensign Hines

Lexington, Ky., October 19.—At 8 o'clock tonight at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Skillman, and in the same room where her mother was married a quarter of a century ago Miss Mary Breckinridge, oldest daughter of General J. C. Breckinridge, was married to Ensign John F. Hines, United States navy. The bride's sister, Miss Hazel, was bridesmaid and her brother, Lieutenant Ethelbert Breckinridge, best man.

Tabb Was Released.

Colquitt, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Today about 10 o'clock, the grand jury, after an investigation of the case of the state vs John L. Tabb, charged with the murder of Will Brooks, the negro that was shot while in custody of the sheriff at the jail on the 11th instant, returned no bill, whereupon Tabb was released at once.

Fire at Dallas, Ga.

Dallas, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Last night about 7 o'clock Colonel L. M. Washington's residence, on Cartersville street, caught fire, it is supposed through a defective flue. The flames were beyond control before discovered. Colonel Washington was away from home at the time, but through the untiring efforts of his friends the most of his furniture was saved.

NINE-FOOT COTTON STALK.

Colonel Conyers Raises High Cotton, Even if the Price Is Low.

Cartersville, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—A cotton stalk that is a curiosity is growing in the garden of Colonel James B. Conyers, on West Market street. It measures eight feet and nine inches in height. The stalk came from one of four black seed known as the Egyptian variety that Judge Milner gave Colonel Conyers last April. It had originally 269 bolls, squares and blooms, but the rains have beaten off a hundred or more. The stalk has never yielded up its share of cotton and possibly never will, as no fertilizer has been used.

Suicide of a Farmer.

Jackson, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—News was received here this evening of the supposed suicide of James M. Morris, a very industrious and well-to-do farmer who lives about four miles in the country. The cause of the act is not known.

Nebraska Bank Closed.

Washington, October 19.—Bank Examiner Whitmore has telegraphed the comptroller of the currency that he has closed the doors of the First National bank of Mellgh, Neb. He says the condition of the bank makes resumption impossible. The bank has a capital of $50,000.

Redfield Proctor Re-Elected.

Montpelier, Vt., October 19.—The senate and house met in joint convention today and re-elected Redfield Proctor United States senator.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial; took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles 10 cents at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cents and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded.



AN EXPERT TEA TESTER

In the large tea houses earns from $5,000 to $10,000 per year. Their delicacy of taste and smell is their stock in trade. Our fine stock of Teas have all been tested and blended by experts, and the delicious aroma from the beverage brewed from our first crop China, Japan, India and Ceylon Teas would send an expert smeller into an ecstacy of delight.

A. W. FARLINGER
321-323 PEACHTREE STREET.

Murray Hill Club Rye Whiskey.



here Are Others—But This Brand Is the Best!

The Acme of Purity. Mellowed by age and careful storage. It Invigorates and Strengthens. Your physician will tell you that this is true. . . . . .

Sold at Wholesale and Retail by Representative Dealers Everywhere.



JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SPANISH SOLDIERS LEAVING PORTO RICO

Six Thousand Men Have Already Embarked for Their Homes.

TRANSPORTS ARE SCARCE

Forty Thousand Troops Are Yet in the Island Awaiting Boats.

SAGASTA WILL BE GIVEN TIME

United States Has No Disposition To Allow Spain To Saddle Cuban Debt on the Islanders.

Washington, October 19.—General Wade, president of the American evacuation commission, telegraphed the war department last night that 6,000 Spanish soldiers had been embarked already for Spain and that arrangements had been completed, of which the American commissioners had been duly notified by the Spanish commissioners, for the embarkation of 40,000 more troops in the near future. On the whole this rate of progress, in view of the limited resources of Spain, is believed to be reasonable.

So long as this disposition is exhibited to carry out in good faith the evacuation of the island, our government is not likely to make complaint, and the statement that the American commissioners at Havana did yesterday deliver themselves of a formal ultimatum on the subject is said to be erroneous. This conclusion, however, does not apply to the transfer of sovereignty, and while permitting the presence of Spanish troops in Cuba on and after December 1st, it is the present purpose to assume control of the entire civil establishment of the island on the date mentioned, just as General Wood did in Santiago province.

Now that the Spanish peace commissioners have been repulsed in their efforts to have the United States assume sovereignty over Cuba as the means of thus transferring to our shoulders the Cuban debt, the next movement looked for on their part is one in the direction of imposing this indebtedness upon the Cubans themselves when they shall have erected some form of government on the ruins of Spanish sovereignty. This would be something in the nature of a last resort on the part of bondholders.

Cubans May Repudiate Debt.

But it was scarcely probable that any such proposition would be favorably received by the peace commissioners acting jointly, for aside from the question as to the justice of imposing upon a new and struggling government a mass of debt quite sufficient to paralyze it for years to come, there is much to be said in favor of the entire repudiation of this debt by the Cubans on the score that it was not really incurred on account of the island, but actually to benefit Spain. Also it may be said that even should the commissioners consent to consider such a proposition, they would do so only on the distinct understanding that the various so-called Cuban debts should be differentiated and only part of them regarded as proper liens against the Cuban people. Touching the municipal debts, as already stated, our commissioners have never contended that they should be outlawed, but they will remain as a just charge against the respective communities which floated them and for whose benefit their proceeds were applied.

Touching the bitter complaints that are made in the French papers against what they denominate the uncompromising and unyielding attitude of the American commissioners and their refusal to consider propositions to arbitrate radical differences between the two bodies, it is said here that presumably the Spanish commissioners went to Paris under instructions quite as comprehensive as those supplied to the American commissioners. Any suggestion of arbitration would be out of place in connection with the peace commission and should it come to an irreconcilable difference between the two commissions there can be but one arbitrament—that of the sword—for which our government is fully prepared, but which it does not expect to be obliged to enter upon.

PRISON CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

National Bureau of Identification Is Wanted by the Body.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 19.—At the closing session of the national prison congress this afternoon the following officers were elected:

President, R. W. McClaughey, Joliet, Ill.; general secretary Rev John L. Milligan, Allegheny, Pa.; financial secretary, Joseph P. Byers, Columbus, O.; treasurer, Charles M. Jesup, New York.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee consisting of the president of the National Prison Association and the Wardens' Association, the third member to be selected by them, the committee to be charged with the duty of endeavoring to secure from congress the establishing of a national bureau of identification.

IMMENSE PARADE OPENS THE DAY

Continued from First Page.

instances some of those who were being hauled from the jam to the way to safety when those below would attach themselves with a frantic clutch to the upgoing man or woman and they between the pulling above and the pulling below the person in the middle would have a sorrow minute or two. After nearly half an hour of this sort of thing the crowd was thinned so that a long breath was possible and comparative quiet was restored. No lives were lost, but there was never a more narrow escape from a long list of fatalities.

Mr. McKinley Responded to Cails.

The crowd stood in front of the clubhouse and called for the president. He was at luncheon, but the crowd would not be denied and the president stepped once more on the reviewing stand, accompanied by President Revell, of the Union League Club. As soon as quiet was restored he spoke as follows:

"I witness with pride and satisfaction the cheers that greet the multitudes of veterans of the civil war on both sides of the contest. (Great applause.) I witness with increasing pride the wild acclaim of the people as you watch the volunteers and regulars and our naval reserves—the guardians of the people on land and sea—pass before your eyes. The demonstration of today is worth everything—everything to our country, for I read in the faces and hearts of my countrymen the purpose to see to it that this government, with its free institutions, shall never perish from the surface of the earth. (Great applause.)

"I wish I might take the hand of every patriot—man, woman and child, here today. (Applause.)

"But I cannot do that (voice from the crowd: 'But you've got our hearts') and so I leave with you not only my thanks, but the thanks of this great nation for your patriotism and devotion to the flag." (Great applause.)

After the conclusion of the president's remarks there were loud calls for General Miles and General Shafter, but neither of them would make his appearance and the crowd, after cheering the president as he left the clubhouse for the home of Captain McWilliams, slowly dispersed.

ENGLAND DEFIES FRENCH REPUBLIC

Continued from First Page.

in the batteries and at the various parts have been confidentially instructed for any emergency, and the cannon at all the forts and batteries are kept ready for action at any moment. Today there was a prolonged war council of the chiefs of the various services at Brest, and M. Lockroy is hastily returning to Toulon on account of the gravity of the situation."

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"In England keens on saying that Marchand must go. France will reply that Marchand will stay, and if he be removed forcibly there can be little doubt as to what the consequences will be."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic, says:

"I have reason for stating that Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, has discouraged French resistance in the matter of Fashoda."

Most of the papers, however, refuse to accept the explanation that French activity is merely in pursuance of M. Lockroy's scheme. Several exhort the government to answer the preparations of France by mobilizing the British fleet.

Some of the more conservative organs, notably The Times, practically ignore the French movements and decline to perceive any war cloud.

The Daily Chronicle remarks:

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been at it again. He is a dangerous man. He has honesty without tact."

Other papers hint that the plain speaking of the chancellor at a time when a crisis in approaching is an indiscretion.

Names of Killed and Wounded.

Newport News, October 19.—The man killed in last night's row at Phoebus was Private John Gorman, of the Fourth artillery. The men seriously wounded are: David Williams, private, company I, Sixth artillery; William Foley, private, company K, Sixth artillery; Joseph Merusky, company B, Third artillery.

Hail Cyclone Sweeps Over Malta.

Valetta, Island of Malta, October 19.—A hail cyclone has swept over this island, doing an enormous amount of damage to property. Some of the hail stones weighed a quarter of a pound.

Druggists Meet at Old Point.

St. Louis, Mo., October 19.—The wholesale druggists today selected Old Point Comfort, Va., as their next annual meeting place.

Tainted Blood

is at the root of all serious bodily disorders. We cure every stage and degree of Specific Blood Poison or Skin Disease, no matter how obstinate or mistreated by others. Our specialties include Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of every class in men or women, young or old. WE NEVER FAIL. Advice free. Call or write promptly.

Dr Bailey & Co
22½ So. Broad Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

COLISEUM TRACK WAS BLACKLISTED

But Jack Prince Had Track Reinstated by the L. A. W.

JAY EATON'S DEBTS CAUSED IT

Eaton Did Not Pay His Prizes and L. A. W. Blacklisted the Track.

PICKENS ALSO LEFT UNPAID BILLS

L. A. W. Granted Special Permission to Prince To Hold Starbuck-McDuffee Race Next Week.

The coliseum track was blacklisted by L. A. W., but Prince secures permission to hold big race Monday.

THE OWNERS OF THE COLISEUM race track have just escaped having an elephant on their hands in the shape of a blacklisted race track. Had it not been for the arrival of Jack Prince this fall and the fact that he made arrangements for several races before he knew of the blacklisting there would have been no more racing at the coliseum with the sanction of the League of American Wheelmen.

This organization has charge not only of all the professional riders in the country, but of all the tracks, and for every race that is held on a track it grants a sanction. The riders, managers and tracks are governed with the strictest kind of rules, the slightest infringements of which are severely punished.

In this way cycle racing is one of the best governed and cleanest sports before the public. But it occasionally happens that there are fakirs who fool the League of American Wheelmen, as well as the people, and Atlanta came very near being deprived of any more racing on account of these. Some time ago the League of American Wheelmen granted a permit to J. Eaton to hold races at the coliseum. Eaton gave the races, but that is about all that he did give, except his promises to the riders, with whom he never settled.

Eaton told the riders that he would pay them certain prizes for winning the race and advertised the same on his programmes. When a manager says that he will do anything, the League of American Wheelmen will do everything in its power to make him fulfill his promises, but in the case of Jay Eaton the league had a hard task. If he made any money out of the races he took it away with him when he left Atlanta.

The riders were never paid, and they of course reported the matter to the league. The league could not make Eaton pay of course, but he was expelled both as a rider and a manager. After Eaton had tried his hand a party by the name of Pickens thought he could draw the crowds to see a lot of cheap riders compete, but he failed and it is reported that he played the Eaton game and left without fulfilling all his promises.

These two would-be managers came very near ruining the sport in Atlanta. The League of American Wheelmen could not get at them, but it immediately put the Atlanta track on the blacklist and notified Prince that he would not be granted a sanction to hold races on this track until the owners had settled up the unpaid claims against Eaton and Pickens. The League of American Wheelmen does this to keep track owners from renting the track to irresponsible parties, and it is a very good rule in that it also keeps the public from being swindled with a lot of poor races such as were given by Eaton and Pickens, but in this case it happened to be a hardship on Jack Prince, who had gone to a lot of expense to arrange the races here this fall.

Prince was innocent in the matter and did not even know that the track had been suspended until he received notice from the League of American Wheelmen. He at once wrote to the head of the board explaining matters and asking that he be given the privilege of holding the races that he had arranged for. Yesterday he received a telegram granting him special permission to go on and hold his races. It is doubtful if there is another race manager in the country who could have secured this permission from the League of American Wheelmen, and the people of Atlanta are indebted to Prince for having the suspension of the track lifted.

Prince is the only man who has succeeded in giving good racing in the south and it is due to his personal efforts that the good riders will come south at all. Now that he has the permission of the League of American Wheelmen to hold races on the Atlanta track he has started on the wires again and is preparing to give some of the finest races ever held in the country. The great match race next Monday night between Starbuck and McDuffee will now be pulled off as advertised, and it will be one of the greatest races ever held in this country. The result of this race will not only be witnessed by thousands of people in Atlanta, but will be watched for by all interested in racing throughout the country.

It is one of the most important races ever held in that it is between the two men and the only two men who have any right to claim the middle distance championship of America. It will probably be the last time that they will ever meet in a match race and that they will both do their best to win it is beyond a doubt. The thousand dollar purse hung up by Prince is a small matter to the two men when it comes to winning the championship and the chances are that those who attend will see one of the hardest ridden races ever run.

A PARLOR MATCH.

Decidedly the best attraction that has graced the boards of the Grand opera house this year is Evans and Hoey's "A Match," which was seen for the first performance by a good house last night. The play can be classed among those high-class comedies not characterized by any objectionable features and brim full of genuine fun from beginning to end. Philip H. Ryley as I. McCorker, a literary man, is one of the best comedians seen here in some time. He has a difficult role to play and was most enthusiastically received last night. Mark Sullivan, another clever comedian, made a decided hit with his "old hoss." This role gives excellent opportunity for effective comedy work and Sullivan played the part most acceptably. His "I Was There" song in the third act, was one of the best things heard here in some time. Edith Hoyt as Innocent Kid is the only female member of the cast worthy of special mention. She puts a good deal of life into the part and has a fairly good voice. There is very little plot to the play, but the specialties are good, and there is not a stick in the whole company. "A Parlor Match" is a good show, and the presentation last night was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. There will be a matinee today and the engagement will close with a performance tonight.

Among the list of attractions secured for this city, conspicuous is Willie Collier, the comedian who will present H. A. Du Souchet's funny farce, "The Man from Mexico," at the Grand Monday and Tuesday.

The excellent impression made by Mr. Collier in this piece during its long run at Hoyt's theater, New York, and its emphatic success in all the larger cities of the country has not been forgotten. "The Man from Mexico," according to all reports, is generally conceded to be one of the cleverest and funniest comedies that was ever written by an American author, and it contains several situations of exceptional originality and conception.

The manner, too, in which the situations are worked up is so natural that an audience is instantly placed in touch with the author and players. Willie Collier will be seen in the title role and he is considered one of the best known comedians on the farce comedy stage.

"The Man from Mexico" will be seen at a matinee also Tuesday afternoon.

The Columbia theater will offer for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week "The London Gaiety Girls' Extravaganza" company. The company is said to be a large one with a lot of clever specialty people. In the olio will appear Alex W. Wilson in a novel ventriloquist act, the sisters Countess in song and dance, McAvoy and Gilson, sketch team; Tot Guichard in fancy dances; Gus Mills, the female impersonator, and Miss Rolla White, who has won the distinction of being the most expert bag puncher in America.

Like all extravaganzas, this one has no plot, but was produced to entertain and amuse.

There will be a matinee Wednesday afternoon, when the prices will be 25 and 35 cents.

One of the most notable dramatic events will be the appearance at the Grand next Wednesday and Thursday of the distinguished English actor and playright, Mr. Charles Coghlan, in his most successful play, "The Royal Box," which proved the real legitimate hit of the season in New York Mr. Coghlan will only play five southern cities, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Montgomery and New Orleans. "The Royal Box" will be given with all the care and attention to detail which characterized its metropolitan production. Mr. Coghlan carries two car loads of scenery and properties and a large company of capable players. The engagement gives promise of being quite a social event.

"THE FALL OF MANILA."

"The Fall of Manila" will be repeated this evening at Exposition park and a number of new features have been announced by the management. One of the principal features of the programme in addition to the bombardment of the Spanish ships and forts will be the famous charge of the Rough Riders up the San Juan hill. There will be fifty mounted horsemen on the stage to carry out this effect.

A number of pictures will be given in fire and the management is working on the picture of the late Miss Winnie Davis, which it hopes to be ready for the display this evening.

The seats are on sale at Silverman's.

Complete arrangements have been made to handle the crowds and through cars will run for one fare.

A DESERTER IS ARRESTED.

H. P. Christie, of the First Artillery, Company I, Is Taken in Charge by Police Officers.

Last night about 11 o'clock Patrolmen Grant, Key and Kilpatrick arrested H. P. Christie, who is wanted at Fort McPherson for desertion.

Last Monday Christie got into a fight with a provost guard and knowing that he was to be tried for a very serious offense, he decided to desert. He came to the city and has been hiding out ever since.

Christie belongs to the First artillery, company I. He enlisted from Philadelphia, Pa.

Master Willie's Birthday.

Master Willie Nesbit, the grandson of Sergeant W. A. Bonnell, celebrated his tenth birthday yesterday with a party at his home, No. 65 Fraser street. Twenty-five of his young friends were present and there were elegant refreshments served. The young people greatly enjoyed the occasion and wished for the young host "many happy returns."

Craig Has Prospered in the West.

Montgomery, Ala., October 18.—(Special.) It will be gratifying news to the friends in Alabama of the Craig family, of Dallas, to learn that Mr. William Craig, a brother of Messrs. B. H. and G. H. Craig, of Selma, has been nominated to congress by the democrats of the San Francisco district. He represented Dallas county in the Alabama legislature years ago, but removed to California while still a young attorney and has been very prominent in the profession and in politics there. For five or six years past he has been city attorney of San Francisco, with the annual salary of $6,000. He is also a member of one of the leading law firms on the Pacific slope.

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Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

CANDLER WANTS AN INVESTIGATION

Absence of Witnesses from His Court Arouses His Wrath.

ROASTS THE DEPUTY SHERIFF

Says He Will Investigate and Place the Blame, Then Act.

MURDER TRIALS COME UP TODAY

Lewis and Pruitt and Ferris and Two Others To Be Arraigned on the Charge of Murder.

Judge Candler says he will investigate the cause of witnesses being absent from court.

JUDGE JOHN S. CANDLER WANTS TO know why more care is not exercised in the subpoenaing of witnesses to attend the sessions of the criminal court. He said at the close of the session of the court yesterday that he would make an investigation and find out where the blame is and then act.

A number of witnesses have been absent from the court at this term when they were wanted and some of them were before the judge to make excuses yesterday. Almost invariably the excuse was that they had not been subpoenaed.

Judge Candler was informed that the names of the witnesses appeared on the indictments, and asked a number of questions of Deputy Sheriff Maddox to know why they were not subpoenaed and attendant upon the court as they should be. Mr. Maddox did not give a satisfactory excuse to appease the anger of his honor, and Judge Candler commented upon the situation. He said that he had never experienced more trouble in the summoning of witnesses than he had at this term of the court. When asked about the trouble, he said:

"I will make an investigation."

A large number of cases were disposed of yesterday by the court. The cases remaining are murder cases and some of them are very short, while others will take more time.

Lewis, who killed Superintendent Haynes at the Prudential building in August, will be tried for murder. Lewis has not employed a lawyer and the court named Mr. Arminius Wright to defend him. Lewis had been discharged from his work by orders of the general superintendent. This occurred in the morning. During the day Lewis commenced drinking, and obtaining a pistol, went to the entrance of the Prudential building and waited for his boss to come out. As the latter entered the street Lewis advanced, and firing at him, killed him almost instantly.

Farris and Pruitt will be tried today. They are charged with the murder of a comrade named Holland, who was shot while in their company early in August on Whitehall street. This trial will consume some time, as the evidence is circumstantial and there are a large number of witnesses.

Holland was standing on the sidewalk with Pruitt and Farris, when a pistol in the possession of one of the boys was fired and the ball passed through Holland's head. The boy prisoners claim that the pistol fell from its scabbard, and the hammer striking on the sidewalk, fired the cartridge, the ball of which passed through Holland's head.

The other two prisoners to be tried are negroes, one for the alleged killing of a small boy for 15 cents.

Judge Candler yesterday tried Sam Clark, a nine-year-old negro boy, for setting fire to a house to see the fire department make a run. On account of the age of the boy the court instructed a verdict of "not guilty."

HAWTHORNE SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

Large Audience Hears the Doctor in Tremont Temple.

Boston, Mass., October 19.—(Special.)—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Nashville, Tenn., and formerly of Atlanta, Ga., delivered an address before the Boston Social Union this evening, on the "Present Feeling in the South Toward the Federal Union and the People of the North." Tremont Temple was crowded and the doctor's address captured his large audience.

After speaking of southern patriotism and devotion and the loyalty of the people of the south to the flag of the union, Dr. Hawthorne continued:

The people of this country will never forget the day when another Georgian—that almost peerless child of genius, that oratorical prodigy, that illustrious journalist, patriot and philanthropist, Henry W. Grady—stood before representative men of New England on an occasion not unlike the present, and pleaded for the restoration of brotherly confidence and affection with a fervor and eloquence that seemed to open a new trumpet-stop on the grand organ of human passion.

That speech was a bugle call to the American people to get rid of their sectional animosities, prejudices and suspicions, to come together in the spirit of mutual respect and confidence, and have not only an external federation of states, but a forever-enduring union of hearts and hands.

That call was the final message of a Christian patriot as he stood on the very border of the closely-curtained world, and almost heard the breathings of disembodied spirits within the veil. Doubtless you recall the fact that Henry Grady left that banquet hall flushed with fever, and that only a week later his great heart was still and his eloquent voice hushed in death. He died literally loving his nation into peace.

The vision of restored harmony and fraternity which floated before the soul of the great Georgian, in that hour of patriotic zeal and mental illumination, is, thank God, no longer a vision, but a blessed reality.

The snows that fall from heaven and crown our mountain peaks with resplendent beauty are not purer than the affection which Americans everywhere cherish for their great system of free, constitutional government. The breezes, laden with the rich perfume of our southern orange groves, are not sweeter than the fellowship which now holds the people of this once dissevered country in the embrace of a true and everlasting American brotherhood.

My country, what a favored lot is thine! The love of all thy sons encompass thee; the love of all thy daughters cherish thee; and in all their countless sanctuaries thy faithful people hold thee up to God.

NEGROES WANT TO BE ELKS.

Cincinnati Colored Men Organize a Lodge, but It Won't Go.

Cincinnati, October 19.—A lodge of the Order of Elks, composed of colored men, has been organized in Cincinnati.

Grand Exalter Ruler Galvin says the action is wholly without warrant and clearly void, as the constitution provides that members shall be white. He will take no action unless the new lodge undertakes to use the name B. P. O. E. In that case he will undertake to enjoin them.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS IS WARM

The Cry of "White Supremacy" Is Rallying the Democracy.

BUT FUSIONISTS ARE ACTIVE

How Matters Stand in the Congressional Districts.

DEMOCRATS TO MEET AT GOLDSBORO

They Will Consider the Social Question in the Eastern Counties—Gossip at the Headquarters.

Raleigh, N. C., October 19.—(Special.)—Politics is at fever heat in North Carolina. The democratic rallying cry is, "White supremacy!" and unless all signs fail, it is a winner. The republicans and populist leaders are ceaselessly on the go here and there in the state, trying to reconcile differences and to make oil and water mix.

C. G. Bailey, who is not only a member of the republican state committee, but also of its committee to confer and trade with populists, makes the confession that they are "jumping the game." Chairman Holton, of the republican state committee, tried to make it appear that Bailey was merely talking to deceive, but this was idle talk on Holton's part, as the republicans are evidently worried by Bailey's very frank confession, which was in answer to a question put by your correspondent.

Postmaster Bailey here, a republican, says the republicans are nothing save for populist votes, and Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., republican candidate for solicitor, says, in his speeches, that whenever he says his prayers he puts in a prayer for the populists as the only reliance of the North Carolina republicans, and without whom there would simply be no republican party in North Carolina.

Feeling is intense and bitter. The drawing of the color line is complete. It is the keynote of democratic success. The fusionists acknowledge this, for in the mass of literature they are pouring out they do not even attempt to deny their placing of the negro in power, but content themselves with endeavoring to show that the democrats during their rule in the state appointed some negroes to office. The pitifulness of the fusion defense is only equaled by its childishness. It is the democrats who are assaulting, and their attack is as sharp, as daring and as insistent as that made by the American forces at Santiago.

Your correspondent today went to the headquarters of the three parties and made inquiries as to the status of affairs. Democratic State Chairman Simmons said: "As to congressmen, I feel sure that Kitchen in the fifth; Kluttz, in the seventh, and Crawford, in the ninth, will be elected. I believe Bellamy, in the sixth, will be elected. Thomas has a very fair chance in the third. I think the chances are very promising for Small to defeat Harry Skinner in the first. As to the legislature, I am sure we will elect a majority in both branches."

The republican state chairman is out of town, but Secretary Hyams, of that party's state committee, says: "There will be a solid anti-democratic congressional delegation. No district is doubtful. The legislature will also be anti-democratic."

Views of a Populist.

The populist state chairman is also absent, but Secretary Ayer, of the state committee, says: "I give you my views as to the congressional delegation. In the first district the combination (this is the word he uses in speaking of the fusion of republicans and populists) will elect Harry Skinner, and in the second, George H. White (colored) will be elected. The democrats will next week put up Dr. Mercer as their candidate in the second district. In the third Fowler has a good chance. I think there is no doubt of his election. In the fourth I believe Jenkins will be the winner; in fact, I know it. The fifth is uncertain, but the chances are in favor of Adams. The democrats are making their biggest fight in the sixth district by red shirt organization, threatening talk and money, but the chances are in favor of Dockery. The seventh is very close. Perhaps Caldwell has some advantage. In the eighth there is no doubt of Linney's re-election. In the ninth Crawford's record on the populist platform (which is the same thing as the demands of the Farmers' Alliance) is an element of weakness. Many populists will support Pearson, though Boggs is the populist nominee. Pearson has not yet been put on the official fusion tickets. You ask me as to the legislature. To this I answer that there will undoubtedly be an anti-democratic majority as large as the present one. If the election be held quietly and without intimidation, there will be gains of populist members in both houses. I mean by this, that by agreement with the republicans the populists have more people nominated on the combination ticket than they had before. This will mean a small loss of membership by the republicans. There will undoubtedly be gains for the populists in the various counties in the fifth congressional district, which has now republican-populist fusion instead of democratic-populist fusion, which it had two years ago. There is bad feeling in Edgecombe. There are threats to kill our ex-state chairman, W. E. Fountain, there. This feeling may result in co-operation losses there, owing to the disposition of the co-operative forces to preserve the peace. I look for a quiet election and believe all the present excitement will blow over. We may lose some counties; for instance, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, which we carried two years ago."

Ayer, it will be seen, admits that four congressional districts are doubtful. The fact is that the democrats are practically sure of two congressmen and it is reasonable to say will get three, while they have a certainty of a majority in the lower house of the legislature.

On the 28th instant the democrats will have a mass meeting at Goldsboro, which will consider the social problem in the eastern counties. This means the negro problem. There is a quiet determination on the part of the democrats to redeem the state which augurs well. This meeting will be the largest the democrats have held. Some of the best speakers in the state will make addresses to the aftermeeting.

They Always Consult Each Other.

The republicans and the populist leaders keep in constant touch. Neither party issues a circular without consulting the other. Much campaign literature they use interchangeably. In fact, the populist leaders have so welded themselves to the republicans that it is a matter of extreme difficulty to distinguish a populist from a republican. The populist leaders have dropped all their free silver ideas. They are the apologists for the negroes. The republicans do not make many speeches. They put the populists forward to do their work.

The fusionists are flooding the state with circulars saying that it is the purpose of the democrats to disfranchise the negroes and 20,000 poor whites. This is the last play in the desperate game of the fusionists. It has failed utterly.

The fusionists have not yet agreed on all their judicial ticket. There is a haggle in several districts. In the first the populists and republicans each nominated a candidate for solicitor. The committees of both parties ordered that the republican, Leary, should withdraw, and that Meekins should be the fusion candidate. Leary swears he will not withdraw, and is now here protesting.

The republican national committee, Chairman Simmons tells me, has put $20,000 into the fusion campaign. In all sorts of ways this money is being used; some of it in "buying off" objectionable candidates and in quieting troubles, just as two years ago $300 was openly paid to Ruffin Henderson, republican nominee for state auditor, to withdraw, so the fusionists could elect Hal Ayer auditor. And this is but a specimen of the bribery the republicans practiced then and are practicing now.

The democrats regard The Constitution as an invaluable ally in their work of wresting the state from the grip of the double-headed monster, fusion. At democratic headquarters The Constitution's work is warmly praised. The fusionists denounce the paper. The last supplement contains some special abuse of it, written by Populist State Auditor and Committee Secretary Ayer, who is a pastmaster of vituperation. The fusionists are desperate. They know that this is "a democratic year" in North Carolina.

The democrats in eastern North Carolina serve notice plainly upon the white republicans known for years as manipulators of the negro vote that they are "marked men." One who runs can read the warning. It is open and above board. There is also a call in the east for the displacement of negroes by white laborers. Discharges of negro laborers have begun. The intolerable conditions have brought this about. Republican threats have become unbearable.

DO YOUR COLLARS CRACK? "FLEXIBLE FOLD" STYLES WONT. THEY ARE ALL STAMPED

Cluett BRAND

INSIST ON THE MARK. IT'S A GUARANTEE.

CLUETT COON & CO. MAKERS, TROY, N.Y. (SOUVENIR OF FASHIONS FREE)

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DuBOSE CO.

More About Underwear

Been in the Underwear business for thirty-three years. Right here in the same place, too. Never sold as much Underwear in a single day as we did last Saturday. Why was this? Not because of extreme cold weather, certainly, for we have had none. It's because our stock was right; it's because our prices were right. We advertised what we had to show; told what they were worth; told what they would cost, then folks came and found this was so and bought and bought. That's the whole story in a nutshell. But hasn't it occurred to you that these goods must have been exceptionally good, else folks would not have bought more than they ever did in a single day of us before? Yes, certainly they are exceptionally good. These are some of them:

Ladies.

Ladies' Gray or White Fleece-lined Cotton Vests and Pants, a special medium weight; vests made with long sleeves, beautifully finished, worth 35c a garment; price ..... 25.

Ladies' Fleece-lined Cotton Vests and Pants, heavy weight, in white, gray or balbriggan colors; very fine quality and very elastic for the weight; per garment ..... .50

Ladies' Wool Mixed Vests and Pants, made by the Norfolk and New Brunswick knitting mills, which guarantees their excellence. Colors gray or white, a quality that has been sold many a time for $1.00; price per garment .75

Ladies' Union Suits in natural colors, fleece-lined, Onelta style, special medium weight and special price, worth 75c; price per suit .50

Ladies' Union Suits in heavy ribbed fleece-lined cotton, beautiful quality, very elastic, Onelta style, colors balbriggan, white or gray, heavy silk crocheted neck; price per suit ... 1.00

Ladies' Wool Union Suits, Onelta style, colors white or gray, beautiful finish and quality, special form fitting; suit 1.50

Ladies' Wool Union Suits, Onelta style, in black only, very superior quality and recommended to those who find a difficulty in wearing wool; price per suit 2.50

Boys.

Boys' Gray Mixed Wool Underwear, vests silk tape finished and ribbed tails, a quality you will find nowhere else for less than 75c; any size you want at ..... .50

Boys' Wool Underwear, gray as above, worth 90c over any counter; our price ..... .75

Boys' White All-wool Underwear, beautiful quality, a finer one than is regularly kept in boys' sizes; you can see that it is easily worth $1.00 a garment, as we say it is; price .75

Men.

Men's Fleece-lined Underwear, heavy weight, fawn color, shirt finished with silk taps and pearl buttons, ample sizes, not meagrely cut like some garments, regular selling price 50c, our price ..... .43

Men's Natural Wool Underwear, 90 per cent wool, the other 10 per cent is our own Dixey wool, put there to make the garment wear better; had we told you this was all wool and charged you $1.25 per garment you would feel well satisfied, but prefer to tell you these things and charge you less; hence 1.00

Men's Wool Underwear of fine quality, medium weight; a garment we buy specially for men whose business does not require the wearing of heavy weight woolens; the color is fawn, the texture is soft as silk, the price is 1.50

Men's Wool Underwear, also in fawn color, heavier and firmer weight, silk faced in front, a quality sold by haberdashers at $2.50 a garment and $5.00 per suit; our price $4.00 per suit, a single garment 2.00

Misses.

Misses' Mixed Wool Underwear, ribbed, long sleeved Vests, crocheted at neck, with drawing ribbons, Pants to match; complete line of sizes ..... .50

Misses' heavy ribbed Cotton Underwear, Vests crocheted at neck and long sleeves, balbriggan color only, actual worth 75c per suit; our price 50c per suit; single garment, .25

Misses' heavy ribbed fleece-lined Under wear, full suits to match in complete line of sizes, sold everywhere at $1.00 per suit, 50c garment; our price 75c per suit, single garment ..... .38

Misses' fleece-lined Union Suits, fine ribbed Cotton, in natural color, Onelta style, all sizes, per suit ..... .50

Misses' Wool Mixed Union Suits, of fine soft quality, either white or natural color, Onelta style, all sizes and very special value at 1.00

Dr. Jaeger's Underwear.

This celebrated hygienic Underwear we carry in three weights, either for Ladies or Men, either in single garment suits or combination suits. No goods on the market has higher favor with the most exacting trade, authorities on hygiene and the medical profession generally. It may be high in price, but there are many good reasons for it. First, it is made of pure animal wool, being absolutely free from any color. Second, it is hygienic. No underwear can be more so. Third, it fits better and wears larger, which means comfort and economy. Lots of other good reasons which are too well known to tell about. It don't need it. If you want to know more our little booklet, which is free, will tell you.

INDIANS READY TO SURRENDER.

Commissioner Jones Has a Conference with the Pillager Band.

Walker, Minn., October 19.—Indian Commissioner Jones and John Bassett, an interpreter, left here today on the steamer Flora for Black Duck Point, to bring in the Indians who promised to surrender.

In the letter to General Bacon it was stated that the chiefs and head men of the Pillager band of Chippewas desired to express to him personally their respect for him and their gratitude for his forbearance toward them in their trouble.

Commissioner Jones made a short speech, in which he said that he wanted to announce publicy that it was due to General Bacon in the battle and his subsequent conduct of affairs here, that a peaceful solution of the trouble with the Indians was brought about promptly and without the delay usual in former Indian disturbances. In his opinion, the general had averted a bloody war in this state.

THREE VESSELS ARE WRECKED.

Seven Members of Crews Drowned Off Coast of England.

London, October 19.—The Norwegian bark Frivold stranded last evening off Spurn Head. The Kilnsea rocket brigade established communication with her, but before the crew were able to secure the ship, the vessel was overwhelmed by a terrific sea, which swept the seven members of her crew overboard, drowning two of them.

The Norwegian barkentine Augvald has been wrecked off Gourdon harbor. Two of her crew were saved and six drowned.

The Russian schooner Wilhelm has been wrecked on the St. Andrews' Sands. Five of her crew were saved and one drowned.

Third Cavalry Goes to Augusta, Ga.

Washington, October 19.—An order has been issued by the war department directing that six troops of the Third cavalry, after the peace jubilee ceremonies in Philadelphia, shall proceed to Augusta, Ga., for duty with the Second army corps. This is the first movement of troops from Camp Meade to the southern camp.

RUNNING TRAINS AGAIN.

Passenger Traffic Resumed on Account of Modification of Quarantine.

Birmingham, Ala., October 19.—Governor Johnston came to Birmingham today and issued a proclamation lifting the quarantine on all points north of a line running east and west through Siluria, twenty-eight miles below here. This practically opens all traffic in north Alabama. Tonight the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad and Southern railway put on all passenger trains between here and Memphis, Tenn., and Greenville, Miss., which have been cut off for several weeks. W. J. Francis, chief clerk to Superintendent A. J. Frazier, of the Southern railway, has been appointed trainmaster over the west end of the Birmingham division of the great system, vice W. S. Hobbs, resigned, who goes to Wyoming with the Union Pacific. Francis came here from Cincinnati. Robert Newman was appointed chief clerk to Superintendent Frazer.

The work of mustering out the First Alabama regiment begins tomorrow, furloughs granted last month expiring in the morning. Colonel E. L. Higdon has resumed his position at Camp Falkner and members of the regiment are crowding in from all points.

The opera house building here has been sold to D. M. Fulenwider, of New Orleans, and associates. Two stories will be added to the building and a big hotel will be run in connection with the opera house next year. The price paid for the property was $61,000.

Lafayette Day was observed in the public schools here today and a general collection taken up for the monument fund.

The English neighbors of R. C. Lehmann, the English coach of the Harvard crew, who has just married an American girl, are preparing to welcome him and his bride. A triumphal arch will be erected at his home, a banquet is being prepared and the vicar will deliver an address.

Office Stationery

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 38 Marietta street.

ATLANTA RAILWAY REPORT NOW A LAW; CONSOLIDATED REPORT IS HELD UP

Council Adopted Both Reports Yesterday, but Aldermanic Board Stopped Consolidated Papers with Transfer Clause.

MAYOR AFFIXES SIGNATURE

Atlanta Company May Now Go To Work on the Extensions.

ALDERMAN MITCHELL'S AMENDMENT

Thought the Consolidated Should Be Required To Grant Transfers as Well as the Atlanta Railway Company—Work Will Begin Soon.

Council passed reports of the Consolidated and Atlanta Railway, but aldermen held up report of former.

THE CITY COUNCIL MET IN SPECIAL session at the city hall yesterday afternoon and unanimously passed the reports of the committee on electric and other railways on the franchise petitions of the Consolidated and the Atlanta Street Railway companies. The Atlanta Railway report, granting all the franchises it asked for, passed the aldermanic board, which met in special session immediately after council had adjourned, and the mayor affixed his signature thereto, making it a law.

The Consolidated's report was held up by the aldermanic board. Alderman Mitchell introduced an amendment to the report requiring this company to give transfers. The report was passed, Alderman Mitchell voting "yes," but the latter gave notice of a reconsideration, which held the report up until the next meeting of the aldermanic board. The Atlanta Railway Company may begin work on its franchise today, while the Consolidated will have to wait until the aldermanic board reconsiders the Mitchell amendment, and the mayor signs it, which will mean two weeks at least.

The meeting of council yesterday was harmonious and there was practically no debate. The officials of the Consolidated presented a protest against the council allowing the Atlanta Railway Company to condemn their tracks on Mitchell street. This communication was read before council, but no action was taken. Councilman Lumpkin thought action on the Consolidated petition should be postponed and recommitted to the electric railway committee, but he could get no second to the motion. Council was practically unanimous and both reports were passed without any trouble.

Will Begin Work at Once.

President Amorous, of the Atlanta Railway Company, was elated over the result of council's action yesterday and stated his company would begin work on its new lines at once.

"We do not intend," said he, "that any time shall be lost. We are given twelve months in which to finish our new system and we will have cars running on every track before that time. We are also going to put in a system of transfers that will allow our patrons to ride to almost any portion of the city on our lines for one fare. We will build every line we have asked for and will do so just as soon as we can get the material and can put the men to work. We have meant business from the very first, and the public will soon find out whether we intend to give Atlanta a new cross-town system with transfer privileges."

President Woodruff, of the Consolidated, was also seen after the meeting of council, but he had nothing to say. He seemed to be cheerful, however, and expressed no ill will against the committee or council on account of the result.

After the petition of the Atlanta Railway Company had been read yesterday afternoon Councilman Thomson moved that the communication of the Consolidated, which appears in full in another column, be heard before action was taken. Chairman Dimmock first stated the communication could not be read because the call for the session was only for the consideration of the committee's reports. Mr. Thomson made the point the communication bore on the reports, and threatened to introduce it as an amendment, when Chairman Dimmock consented for it to be read. After the reading Mr. Rice moved that the Atlanta Railway report be accepted, and the vote was unanimous, council only voting.

Consolidated Report Adopted.

After Clerk Greene had finished reading the Consolidated report, Mr. Lumpkin made a short speech, arguing that as the Consolidated had manifested objection to condemnation proceedings on its lines for various reasons, and had manifested no haste in having the franchise granted, the matter should be recommitted to the electric railway committee. There was no second to the motion. Mr. Rice stated the committee had thoroughly investigated the matter, and thought if there is to be any delay it should be caused by the companies and not by council.

Mr. Lumpkin then introduced an amendment to the Consolidated report, providing that any other company could use the tracks of the Consolidated on the right of way in the new franchises. There was no second to this amendment and the motion of Alderman Rice that the report of the committee be adopted was passed without a single negative vote.

The session of the aldermanic board lasted only a few minutes and Mayor Collier affixed his signature to the papers of the Atlanta Railway Company immediately after the board had concurred.

Following is the amendment introduced by Mr. Mitchell:

"And on condition also that the Atlanta Consolidated Company and its successors and assigns by accepting this grant, or operating any of the lines covered by this grant, agree upon the payment of one fare not to exceed 5 cents to transport any passenger from his initial point, within the city limits of Atlanta, to his destination within the city of Atlanta, as its limits now exist or may be hereafter extended by

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE ORDINANCE IS ILLEGAL.

Charter Will Have To Be Changed To Increase the Board of Education.

The ordinance introduced at the last session of council Monday afternoon increasing the number of members on the board of education from seven to nine and providing for the election of two lady members is illegal and cannot become a law in its present form.

In order to make this change in the number of board members it is necessary, according to the ruling of the city attorney, to apply for a change in the charter of the city. As there is no provision of this character in the ordinance it will have to be sidetracked or amended so as to make application to the legislature for a charter amendment.

The measure was referred to the school committee of council and the board of education. These bodies have not met to consider the subject yet, and it is probable that when they do convene an amendment will be introduced providing for the petition to the legislature.

The ordinance has created a good deal of discussion throughout the city, and its outcome will be watched with interest.

KNOXVILLE'S TRADE CARNIVAL.

Veiled Prophet Enters City and the Fun Begins.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 19.—(Special.)—Knoxville's third annual free street fair and trade carnival began this morning at sunrise with the firing of a salute of sixteen guns. The Veiled Prophet from the Smokies arrived at 10 o'clock and was received with much demonstration by Mayor William Rule and the carnival officials. He delivered his prophecy, after which he was tendered the key to the city of Knoxville.

The prophet then led the trades display

CONSOLIDATED FILES ITS FORMAL PROTEST

Atlanta, Ga., October 19, 1898.—Honorable Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta—Gentlemen: Inasmuch as the report of the committee on electric and other railways on the application for franchises by the Atlanta Railway Company recommends its grant to said company on certain streets, with the right to condemn the tracks of the undersigned company at several different points on the lines of the proposed grant to the Atlanta Railway Company, we take this method of entering our protest and objection to any condemnation of any part of our lines indicated in said report, and which report is to be submitted to your honorable body today. The ground of our protest and objection is that under the grants to this company no such condemnation can be authorized or made, except in cases where it is necessary for another company to reach the center of the city, and this condition does not exist on any of the proposed lines or extension to said Atlanta Railway Company embraced in said report.

In the case of the proposed condemnation of the lines of this company on West Mitchell street, between Broad street and Madison street, or Madison avenue, it is respectfully submitted that said Atlanta Railway Company instead of the proposed connection with and condemnation of the tracks of this company could gain an entrance to the center of the city from the west through Madison street, or avenue, to Hunter street and thence along Hunter street to its line on Forsyth street, this route being now unoccupied by any other street railway line and no greater distance from the center of the city than via Mitchell street. Madison street, or avenue, is not only sufficient for a single track, but also for a double track, and is of the same width as Magnolia street, along a part of which the report of said committee recommends a franchise to said Atlanta Railway Company, and is as wide as many other streets now occupied and being successfully operated by the Atlanta Railway Company's lines, as well as the lines of this company. This grade on Madison street, or avenue, is entirely practicable for the operation of a railway line upon it and the grade could be materially reduced at small expense.

We also protest against the granting of a right to condemn the tracks of this company on Mitchell street between Broad and Forsyth streets, and the condemnation or paralleling of the tracks of this company on Capitol avenue between Woodward avenue and Trinity avenue, because same is not necessary in order to enable the tracks of said Atlanta Railway Company to reach the center of the city.

We are firmly convinced that the language employed in the grants to this company, authorizing condemnation in any case, did not contemplate the exercise of condemnation where the route or street was merely preferred, or more desirable by a company desiring to build, but only in cases where the enterprise of constructing a new railroad line could not be accomplished without such condemnation. Not only do the grants to this company place the specific limitation on the right of condemnation of its lines or tracks, but public policy itself is against such procedure, because of the conflict which will necessarily arise in traffic over the same tracks by more than one company, and the liability of obstruction to traffic and the greater danger from operation of cars.

We submit further, that the undersigned company by the construction and operation of its lines at the points where condemnation is recommended by said committee has built up and developed, not only the street railway business along said streets, but the property also and interests along said lines, and this should be a strong reason why condemnation should not be attempted, except in case of necessity. Respectfully submitted,

ATLANTA CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

continuous passage upon any line or lines of said company, its successors or assigns, and where necessary to furnish a transfer ticket without additional charge whenever it is necessary for such passenger to change to a car upon any other line or lines operated by said company, its successors or assigns, in order to reach such destination."

A POWERFUL UNION.

The Great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' Shows Consolidated.

The above named aggregation of wild beast and arenic attractions is to exhibit in this city on November the 9th, and its consummation was referred to by The New York Mercury—the very highest authority on such matters—as follows:

"Mr. J. A. Bailey, sole owner of the Great Adam Forepaugh Show, has just concluded arrangements with Messrs. Ephraim, Lewis and Peter Sells, by which the show owned by the latter and known as Sells Brothers' Enormous Railroad Shows is consolidated with the Forepaugh Show, thus making the new show one of the largest in the world.

"The combination thus effected will have a most tremendous influence in the future upon every other show in the country, except the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, owned solely by J. A. Bailey, and the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, in which Mr. Bailey has a joint interest."

The owners of some inferior shows, as might be expected, have resorted to various disreputable schemes to discredit and belittle this potential enterprise, but are squarely rebuked and contradicted by the press of over a hundred cities, from New York to San Francisco, which unite in declaring that it assures everybody a great deal more entertainment for the established price of admission than has ever heretofore been given, while at the same time tending to protect them from the incursions of second-class and often disreputable shows. Moreover, that it brings into permanent union the biggest menageries, circuses and hippodromes of the era, and deservedly conspicuous for possessing, and in many instances monopolizing, animals, artists and acts of the rarest and most superior kind. No other exhibition, for instance, has two herds of such performing elephants; trained sea lions and seals; giant male hippopotamus; a two-horned monster Sumatra rhinoceros, a full-grown polar bear, a flock of ostriches, African eland, Niger antelope, pair saddleback tapirs and gnu. No other presents so many exclusive features, rare amphibious actors, or such a brilliant host of hippodromatic champions and male and female bareback riders, bicyclists, clowns, acrobats, mid-air originals and racing and performing beasts, and none other can approach the size or splendor and sensation of its united grand and gorgeous street parades. It is, in every way, from the biggest trains and tents to the biggest and best exhibitions, a union of acknowledged circus giants.

Won't Recognize Negro Masons.

Louisville, October 19.—The grand lodge of Masons at its session today unanimously adopted the resolution submitted by its committee which recommends its non-intercourse between the grand lodge of this state and the grand lodge of Washington, because of the action of the latter in recognizing negro lodges.

The motion to adopt was seconded by fifty master Masons.

It was also decided to build a home for aged and infirm Masons.

parade, which was fully five miles long. It presented every branch of trade and industry represented in this city. Every military band in Camp Poland, the University of Tennessee cadets and two companies from the Third Tennessee regiment, at Anniston, Ala., made up the military feature of this pageant. The Third Tennessee boys are those who went from this city as members of the Knoxville Legion. The various exhibition buildings represent all the resources of Knoxville and east Tennessee. They are divided into manufactures, art, loan, domestic science, fruit and negro exhibits. Every exhibit is a credit in itself, well worth coming hundreds of miles to see. The peculiarity which makes them especially interesting is that everything is of a local nature, thereby evidencing Knoxville's possibilities as a center for every class of industries, science and education. The visitors here represent every southern and many northern states. Kentucky, Ohio and Georgia are perhaps best represented among the foreign states.

It is estimated tonight that fully 10,000 strangers are here. Many more are anticipated tomorrow and next day. Tomorrow will be military day, the troops at Camp Poland will be reviewed by the commanding general and Governor Asa Bushnell, of Ohio.

A Woman Will Preside.

Birmingham, Ala., October 19.—(Special.) Preparations are being made for the meeting here of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association on November 8th, 9th and 10th. Upward of one hundred homeopathists from all over the south will attend. Mrs. Lizzie Gary Guthers, of St. Louis, the president, will preside, which will be the first time a woman ever presided over such a meeting. She has written letters to all the members urging a full attendance. An interesting programme has been prepared.

The Wandering Lovers.

From The Waycross, Ga., Herald.

Leftwich and the woman, Mrs. Jordan, against whom true bills have recently been found in Atlanta, and whose simple statements have appeared in the Atlanta papers, were in Waycross Saturday. They paraded the streets here and had a ride in the afternoon. It is thought they went to Florida. Accompanying the couple was a little boy, a child of Leftwich. This is one of the most disgraceful affairs that has occurred in the state for a long time. The Leftwichs are not wanted in Waycross.

From The Brunswick, Ga., Times.

The report reached the city yesterday that Leftwich, the Atlanta lawyer, and Mrs. Jordan and their two children, were seen passing through Waycross on their way south. The prominence recently given the pair by the series of newspaper scandals recently growing out of their living together illegally, made them objects of particular interest. The further fact that they have been still more recently indicted by the grand jury of Fulton county, and that they were leaving for a more salubrious climate added to the interest in their movements.

NEW DEPOT CASE COMES UP TUESDAY

All the Railroads Have Been Notified To Appear.

SOME MAY NOT BE PREPARED

The Question Is So New That They May Ask for Time.

THREE COMPANIES WANT TO BUILD

They Are Ready To Join the Other Lines and Erect a Handsome Union Passenger Station.

Hearing promises to be very interesting to the roads and the city of Atlanta.

ATLANTA'S COMPLAINT AGAINST the railroads in regard to the old union passenger station will come up before the Georgia railroad commission next Tuesday.

The complaint was filed several days ago and all the railroads entering the city have been notified to appear by representative on October 25th and make answer. Whether they will be ready to make a definite answer on that day is unknown. Some of them may desire more time, as the question is such a new one and has been sprung on them so suddenly.

It is understood that two or three of the roads will answer that they are ready and have been prepared for three years to join the other lines and build a new union passenger station commensurate with the city's size and the great volume of travel which daily passes in and out. The Southern railway, the Central of Georgia and the Atlanta and West Point have been ready for a long time to unite with the Western and Atlantic, the Georgia and the Seaboard Air-Line in a project to erect a large and handsome structure. The Western and Atlantic objected. It prefers to patch up the old building and continue to use it.

Nothing has come of the scheme to spend $17,000 in repairing the old building, because the Central did not see any use in spending money on the old car shed. The commission cannot compel the railroads to erect a union station, but they can order each road to erect an adequate station of its own. The plans have to be approved by the commission.

The great objection to the present site is that it is too narrow. There is not room enough for the trains which are using the depot now, and ten or fifteen years hence the site would be entirely inadequate. The proposition to move the restaurant out of the station and enlarge the wating and baggage rooms would not give any more room for tracks and the real evil would not be remedied.

Chairman L. N. Trammell, of the commission, thinks the present site is decidedly the best one for a union passenger station, and he would like to see the roads devise some plan by which they could make the necessary room there.

The city's complaint was prepared by direction of a committee of council composed of Messrs. Mayson, J. S. Dozier, E. P. Burns, F. P. Rice, E. C. Peters and the mayor.

The city's petition recites the fact that Atlanta has 100,000 population and many thousands more who reside outside the limits are engaged in business or have employment in the city. Then the paper goes on to say that the taxable value of the city's real and personal property is $60,000,000 and there is a constant tide of travel and of freight transportation coming into and going out of the city over the various lines of railroads.

Frequently the volume of travel is very great, this city being one frequently selected for the holding of expositions and conventions.

Each railroad is credited with having many trains a day, carrying hundreds of passengers and quantities of freight into and out of the city, and each road is charged by name with having no adequate passenger depot accommodations in Atlanta.

It is charged that the old car shed is "grossly and utterly inadequate for the accommodation of travel on the various lines of railway, and it is probably inadequate to the accommodation of the travel on any one of the said lines."

The dimensions of the present station are: Length, 351 feet; width, 96 feet. Five lines of tracks run through the shed and passengers are in great and manifest danger, for often they have to cross all the tracks to get to the train which they wish to board.

Complaint is made that the baggage and waiting rooms and the ticket offices are small, crowded and inadequate. The building is old; is in a state of decay, and is leaking. It was badly designed, poorly constructed; is insufficiently drained and has not sufficient elevation to be properly drained, and for these reasons it is a menace to the comfort and health not only of the traveling public, but to the people of Atlanta.

More than one hundred trains enter into or depart from the station every twenty-four hours. Many trains are too long to stand under the station, and Pryor and Loyd streets are almost constantly blocked by trains, which greatly interrupt travel along said streets and endanger the lives of people.

The city's complaint states that "it might and probably would be feasible for the various railways entering Atlanta to construct a union passenger depot large enough to furnish adequate accommodations to the traveling public, but that the location of such depot would be a matter for the joint action upon the part of the said railway companies, and petitioner does not invoke any order from the railway commission requiring the construction and use of a union depot, but petition shows that it is entirely feasible for the railway companies entering the city to locate, construct and use proper depot buildings or stations for itself at a point on its line of railway sufficiently near the business center of the city of Atlanta to accommodate the traveling public."

The city asks that the commission require each railroad either to build a new depot of its own or to join the other roads and build a union station.

AFTER COWEN AND MURRAY.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Will Investigate Charges.

Receivers Cowen and Murray, of the Baltimore and Ohio, are to be investigated by the interstate commerce commission for secretly cutting rates.

The investigation is the result of the boycott put upon the Baltimore and Ohio by the roads in the southwest, those belonging to the Southwestern Freight Bureau.

A few weeks ago Chairman Campbell, of that bureau, ordered the lines in the association to withdraw all divisions with the Baltimore and Ohio and to accept no freight which had come over that road at anything less than full local rates. That knocked the Baltimore and Ohio out of the southwestern business because the bureau lines were instructed to have nothing to do with any road which co-operated with the Baltimore and Ohio on anything less than full local charges.

Both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern were implicated and the boycott applied to both of them. The evidence against them showed that they had been secretly cutting rates on freight carried by them from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati to East St. Louis and Chicago and destined for points in Texas and elsewhere west of the Mississippi river.

The investigation will begin November 1st at Washington and will relate to freights carried since August 1st.

Besides the violations of the act to regulate commerce, the investigation will involve special cuts in the rates on canned goods from Baltimore to East St. Louis, amounting in some cases to 20 cents per 100 pounds below the published tariff; in rates on whisky in car loads from Philadelphia to East St. Louis and Chicago of as much as 23 cents below the standard charges and on rates on wire, woodenware, pickles from Cincinnati to East St. Louis of from 4 to 8 cents below the established rates.

The Baltimore and Ohio has long been accused by its competitors among the trunk lines of being a rate-cutter, but the commission has never been able to get a strong case against the road.

Chairman Campbell will be a witness this time and it is believed that he has evidence which will make out a case against the Baltimore and Ohio. The penalty is fine or imprisonment or both in the discretion of the court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Wednesday, October 19, 1898.
CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

4. Margaret White et al. v. Interstate B. & L. Asso. Argued.
5. Burrel Beach v. J. H. Averett. Submitted.
6. T. N. Gibson et al. v. S. W. Thornton et al. Argued.
7. W. E. Wardlaw et al. v. James McNeil, adm'r. Argued.
15c. Joseph Scheurman v. City of Columbus et al. Argued.
8. E. A. Albright, adm'r, v. Willie Jones et al. Submitted.
9. Lottie T. Swift et al. v. P. K. Dederick. Argued.

Smith Cannot Be Located.

Athens, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—No trace has yet been obtained of the whereabouts of William K. Smith, the member of company G, Second Georgia regiment, who shot and killed Private Pat Wood, of the same company, in this city last Saturday. The officers have made a most diligent search, but have failed to find him. Governor Atkinson will be asked to offer a reward for the apprehension of Smith and that may lead to his arrest.

University Press Club.

Athens, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—The University Press Club was organized yesterday and the following officers were elected: President, Harry Hull; vice president, P. H. Doyal; secretary and treasurer, Hamp McWhorter. These young men and the other members of the club are correspondents for a number of papers in Georgia and the object of the organization is to keep before the public in as prominent a manner as possible the advantages of the university.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM.

Earnest Words From Women Who Have Been Relieved of Backache —Mrs. Pinkham Warns Against Neglect.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been thankful a thousand times, since I wrote you, for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I followed your advice carefully, and now I feel like a different person. My troubles were backache, headache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhœa.



I took four bottles of Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills, and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am now well. I thank you again for the good you have done for me.—ELLA E. BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio.

Great numbers of such letters as the above are constantly being received by Mrs. Pinkham from women who owe their health and happiness to her advice and medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is offered free to all suffering women who are puzzled about themselves.

If you have backache don't neglect it or try heroically to "work it down," you must reach the root of the trouble, and nothing will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Backache is accompanied by a lot of other aches and wearying sensations, but they nearly always come from the same source. Remove the cause of these distressing things, and you become well and strong. Mrs. S. J. SWANSON, of Gibson City, Ill., tells her experience in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your medicine I was troubled with headache and my back ached so that I could not rest. Your medicine is the best I have ever used; it has relieved me of my troubles, and I feel like myself again. Thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham.

"I would advise any one troubled with female weakness to take your medicine. I shall also recommend it wherever I can as a great reliever of pain."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

Fall of Manila
and
Pain's Matchless Fireworks.
TROOP OF
MOUNTED ROUGH RIDERS
Will Make the Famous Charge at San Juan Hill.
TONIGHT
AND TOMORROW NIGHT!
EXPOSITION GROUNDS.
Seats Now on Sale at Silverman's.
FIFTH REGIMENT BAND.
Low Railroad Rates from All Points to Atlanta

Coliseum Races
OCTOBER 24th, 8:30 P. M.
The greatest 20 Mile Paced Match Race ever Run for the Championship of America and a $1,000 Purse. Greek meets Greek for Blood.
EDDIE McDUFFEE, of Boston, Champion of the World, and FRANK STARBUCK, of Philadelphia, Conqueror of Michael. Paced by 16 Crack Professionals on Tandems. Boxes on Sale at 38 Peachtree St.

THE GRAND
Matinee Today and Tonight
Hoyt's Best Play.
EVANS & HOEY'S Evergreen Success,
A Parlor Match
Presented by a Phenomenal Cast of Comedians.
Was always the BEST.
Is still the
(Enough Said.)
Night prices—25c to $1.
Matinee prices—25c to 75c.
Sale now open at Grand box office; Phone 1079.

YOU ROARED AT MY FRIEND FROM INDIA LAST YEAR. SEE
WILLIE COLLIER
—IN—
The Man from Mexico
Indisputably Funnier, by the Same Author, Under the Same Management,
SMYTH AND RICE.
At the Grand next Monday and Tuesday nights and Tuesday Matinee.
Seat sale begins tomorrow (Friday) at 9 a. m.
Prices—Night, 25c to $1.50.
Prices—Matinee 25c to $1.

Atlanta Concert Association
First Concert,
October 22d, 1898.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MISS GERTRUDE MAY STEIN, the great contralto.
DR. B. MERRILL HOPKINSON, the eminent barytone.
Box office open Thursday, October 20th, when members can reserve seats without charge. Members who have not paid subscription can get their books on payment of same to Mr. W. Woods White, secretary, Y. M. C. A. building.
Box office open Friday, October 21st to the general public at following prices:
Lower floor and balcony $1.
Gallery, 50 cents.

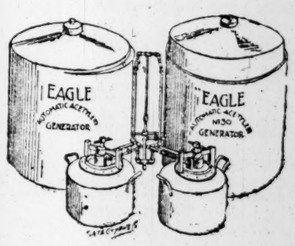
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Merchants and Miners' Transportation Co.
Steamship Lines
—BETWEEN—
Savannah and Baltimore,
Norfolk, Boston and Providence.
Low Rates and Excellent Service.
Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed. Best way to travel and ship your goods. For adv. matter and particulars address J. J. Carolan, agent, Savannah, Ga.; R. H. Wright, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Smith, agent, 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Whitney, traffic manager; W. P. Turner, general passenger agent, general offices, Baltimore, Md.

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MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH, M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COLLEGES.
20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH.
3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.



Are You Preparing for Cold Weather?
If not you had better do so, or Old Boreas may make you an unexpected visit.
If he runs up against one of our "Estate Oak" Heating Stoves he will lose his mission.
"Estate Oaks" are the most wonderful Heating Stoves on earth. We guarantee them to last longer, hold fire longer and use less fuel than any stove made. Call or send for affidavit where the "Estate Oak" has held fire sixty hours with forty pounds of coal.
Made in ninety-four sizes, for coal, coke or wood, suitable for the smallest living-room to the largest churches and schools.



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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Sanitary Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,
Furnace Work a Specialty.

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Will not make a good picture if your camera is no good.
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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $8.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay street; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
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ATLANTA, GA., October 20, 1898.

A Puppet Show.

The campaign of "Teddy" Roosevelt has degenerated into a mere puppet show.

The republican candidate for governor of New York is making his canvass with an attachment of half a dozen Rough Riders—tough citizens who are expected to give a tinge of the spectacular to their ex-colonel's canvass. It is announced that they are to be with him everywhere. They are expected to form a sort of a war background designed to make the people remember San Juan and the favored few whom Roosevelt declared to be at least three times as good as any other volunteer soldiers.

Roosevelt doubtless takes this all seriously, for he is nothing if not spectacular. Cheap melodrama is very much in his line. But the probability is that the voters of the great state of New York will see only the ludicrous side of the picture, and that before he gets very far, Teddy and his Rough Riders will become the laughing stock of the people they are endeavoring to convince.

It is both foolish and funny. Is this all there is to the Roosevelt campaign? Perhaps if times get dull and the audiences tire, a diversion could be created by attaching to the party half a dozen tax collectors, each with a desire to ascertain where Platt's man really does live.

As it is, we believe the substantial people of New York will incline to the support of the solid, substantial, sensible democratic candidate who is making a dignified canvass rather than to the Jack-in-the-box from Oyster Bay or New York or Washington, with his Rough Rider attachment.

The Atlanta Lecture Association.

We congratulate the Atlanta Lecture Association on the auspicious circumstances under which the initial entertainment of the present season was given at the Grand last Tuesday night. The magnificent audience which assembled on that occasion to hear the able lecture of Hon. George R. Wendling, of Washington, D. C., on "The Man of Galilee," was one of the largest as well as one of the most critical which ever filled the opera house; and we may add, without violence to the truth, that the lecture itself was in every respect worthy of this splendid assemblage.

Such entertainments appeal to the highest order of appreciation, and we we cannot commend with too much warmth the enterprise of the Atlanta Lecture Association in organizing the movement which has rendered such entertainments here possible. Despite the fact that last Tuesday night's lecture touched upon the most sacred theme in the world's literature there was nothing either in the manner or in the matter of its treatment which was calculated to offend Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant. "The Man of Galilee" was discussed from the philosophical rather than from the purely religious standpoint, and the whole lecture was so thoroughly pervaded by the spirit of reverence and respect that no one in the audience could fail to enjoy its wholesome instruction.

If the other entertainments of the series come up to the standard of last Tuesday night's entertainment we can safely anticipate that the series will prove enjoyable in the highest degree, and that our people will find themselves under renewed obligations to the Atlanta Lecture Association. We hope that other cities in Georgia, the smaller ones as well as the larger ones, will emulate the example which Atlanta has set in the direction of supplying its cultured citizens with intellectual attractions during the winter months. We know of nothing which is likely to prove more effective in stimulating and uplifting the life of the state.

Lower International Postage.

The suggestion made in the report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt that this government enter into postal treaties with England, France and Germany for a reduction in the rate of letter postage is both interesting, timely and valuable.

This is not the first movement toward 2-cent international postage, for the subject is one that has been agitated by progressive men at different periods during the past forty years; but coming as this does, on the heels of the extension by the government of Great Britain of the penny rate to all parts of the British empire, the practical sense of a further extension which will take in practically all the English-speaking people, becomes more and more apparent.

When it was announced last summer that the British government had taken this step, The Daily Telegraph, London's greatest newspaper, strongly urged that a reciprocal treaty for penny postage be made with this government. It was believed that the suggestion was inspired, for The Telegraph, of all the great papers, is considered the closest to the present administration. The matter was brought to the attention of the officials of our postoffice department, and while they were not then prepared to answer The Telegraph's suggestions with any degree of definiteness, an investigation was put on foot which resulted in the report and recommendations which have just been made public.

The first advocate of the cheaper postage rates between England and America was Elihu Burritt, who in 1854 wrote:

> The benefits that would accrue to every class of the community, to every interest and enterprise of commerce, civilization and Christianity, from the establishment of a universal ocean penny postage, would be infinite and indescribable. Correspondence is the right hand of commerce, and the reduction proposed would give it an impulse and expansion which are indispensable to its legitimate development and prosperity. * * *
>
> An ocean penny postage would connect and permeate all the sea-divided communities of mankind with myriads of new ties and veins, to strengthen and beautify their brotherhood with bonds of sympathy and the circulation of knowledge. It would be one of the most powerful aids to the work of Christian missions, for all the good impressions produced upon the emigrants to this country from pagan and semi-barbarous populations of Asia and Europe would flow back upon the lands of their birth in full running rivulets of religious influence.
>
> An ocean penny postage is demanded by the social necessities of the Anglo-Saxon race, which now numbers more than 60,000,000; and, before another century rolls its round, will number 500,000,000 of human souls, if it continues to increase at the ratio of the last sixty years. The United States, in the course of their expansion, must constitute the grand family center of this mighty race, both by locality and attraction. Now is the juncture at which to intensify that attraction, by freeing every current of our social and political influence from impediment; by giving the principles and ideas of our best institutions unrestricted egress. So shall this sisterhood of states hold to its heart with bonds stronger than "hooks of steel" the vast populations of that race of which it will soon be the first numerical representative. By all the considerations embraced in these important facts, we trust American Christian, philanthropist, patriot and citizen, in every post or sphere he may fill, will exert his influence in favor of the immediate establishment of a universal ocean penny postage.

The reasons for the lower rate are as strong today as they were when this was penned—more than forty years ago—and stronger. Assistant Postmaster General Merritt points out that under the present rate neither of the governments gets any revenue from trans-Atlantic postage, all of it going to the carriers, and so neither government could lose anything by the decrease. The carrying ships would probably lose nothing because the increase in the volume of letters passing to and fro would doubtless keep the revenues at their present sum and would probably in a short while greatly increase the total.

This report is expected to lead to substantial results. Action by congress is not required, for under the new law the postmaster general is given authority to negotiate treaties for better postal facilities at any time.

The investigation made by the officials indicates that it is not feasible to consider, at this time, the extension of the low rate to any other than the three countries named, because the cost of carrying mails from the interior to the coast is too heavy. These three are, however, reached by direct steamship lines, and in the opinion of the department officials Great Britain certainly, and probably France and Germany, would join in such a movement. Negotiations to that end are to be set on foot at once.

Colonel Ingersoll in Chicago.

Last Sunday night, when the great Auditorium in Chicago was packed to its utmost limits with the vast multitude which gathered to render thanks unto God for the victories of our flag at Santiago and Manila, and for the splendid peace which had followed in the wake of war, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in another part of Chicago was thus engaged in deriding the jubilee:

> I do not thank God for the victory at Manila. I thank Dewey, the bravest admiral that ever trod a deck. I thank the brave men and officers under him: I do not thank God. I do not thank God for the destruction of Cervera's fleet. I thank the brave officers and men. I do not thank God for the capture of Santiago. I thank the heroes, I thank the regulars, white and black; I thank the men in the trenches; the volunteers, the Rough Riders, the wounded and maimed; I thank the worn and fainting; I thank them all, the living and the dead.

Of course, Colonel Ingersoll could not have uttered such foul blasphemy in Chicago unless there had been men in that city who were willing to hear and to applaud him in thus outraging the Christian sentiment of that metropolis; but, nevertheless, it is regrettable that this element of harsh discord should be injected into the harmony of praise with which Chicago formally opened her week of jubilee. We are glad to note that The Chicago Times-Herald calls the infidel to time, and we cordially indorse the sentiments of that paper in paying its respects to Colonel Ingersoll without mincing matters. Says The Chicago Times-Herald:

> The symmetry and beauty of the ideas underlying the peace jubilee cannot be marred by this ancient blasphemer who comes to Chicago once a year to rake in a few hundred dollars from those who are willing to be amused by his musty and waggish epigrams. His assaults upon the faith that brightens the lives and lightens the burdens of so many millions of people grow more impotent as the years roll by.
>
> The principles of Christianity, stripped of theology and dogma, are so interwoven with the warp and woof of our civilization that Mr. Ingersoll's attempt to pull out the golden threads and weaken the fabric excites pity rather than resentment. No one is disposed, nowadays, to dignify the buffoonery of the witty jester with a serious retort. There is no answer to mere metaphorical drivel which is based on a general denial of the testimonies of history, of nature and of human experience.
>
> While Ingersoll was regaling an audience with a string of old jokes and ribald epigrams for the purpose of ridiculing that which a large portion of the human family holds dear and sacred 10,000 people were struggling for admission to the Auditorium to participate in a purely religious ceremony, conducted by Christian people, to commemorate the return of peace. It is true that the desire to see the president swelled the crowd to unusual proportions, but if the president had been in Washington the Auditorium would have been filled to overflowing. The central idea of these services was a thanksgiving to God for the return of peace and for the victories that crowned a struggle that was fought for humanity, the greatest fruits of which will be the spread of those ideas and institutions for which Christianity stands.
>
> Every one who has any sense of propriety, whether believer or unbeliever, must heartily uphold The Chicago Times-Herald in thus scoring Colonel Ingersoll for uttering such foul blasphemy in Chicago when that city was engaged in worshiping God with the chief executive of the nation as its guest of honor. We might say that Colonel Ingersoll displayed bad taste in making his appearance in Chicago at the time of the jubilee for the purpose of denouncing the faith exemplified in that celebration; but we prefer to say that he displays even worse taste in going about the world trampling upon its most sacred interests and trying to ridicule it out of its sweetest consolations. Colonel Ingersoll can believe what he pleases, but this does not give him the right to flaunt his views in the teeth of others.

A Sure Winner.

England has sent us a youth, voluble both as to hair and epigrams, to educate our taste for things theatrical. He is Israel Zangwill, dreamer, litterateur, critic—a man of ideas as well as epigrams, of brains as well as hair.

And unless appearances are deceiving, a man with a business head and a keen sense of the value of advertising.

Zangwill has become quite the fad of the hour through the lectures he has delivered in New York, and his criticisms of the sordidness of the men controlling theatrical enterprises and of the shortcomings of the dramatic critics have called forth a storm of contention. Theatrical managers and critics have taken up the cudgels in their own defense, and the result is the newspapers are full of Zangwill.

The discussion is interesting, and particularly so to the man who has become the subject of it all, because it insures the financial success of his lecture tour. The sort of advertising he has had could not be bought at any price, and being the possessor of a business head Zangwill doubtless appreciates this fully.

Regardless of the merits of the controversy which he has stirred up—and there are two sides to it—he wins! It is barely possible that he might have thought of this result when he began his talk of the Drama as a High Art.

Emperor William's Expedition.

Without the freaks of young Emperor William to keep the world's humor up to the bubbling point, life would be much duller than it is, in both hemispheres. We make this observation in no tone of harsh criticism. To be perfectly frank, we rather admire young Emperor William. Underneath the antics which he cuts up we discover the latent force of true genius, and we will sadly miss our guess if he fails to stamp his individuality with lasting impress upon the life of Europe.

But there is no getting around the fact that young Emperor William amuses the world with the eccentricities which belong to his royal make-up. Just at this time the world is laughing with good reason at his singular audacity in setting out for the Holy Land to dedicate the New German Lutheran church in Jerusalem. He intends to perform the priestly rites himself and to don for this purpose the solemn clerical robes of that branch of the Christian faith of which he declares himself to be the temporal head. We did not know until the pilgrimage in question was announced several weeks ago that young Emperor William really appropriated to himself such ecclesiastical distinction. We knew from the character of frequent speeches attributed to him that he boasted of being on intimate terms with the supreme ruler of the universe, but we did not know the exact relationship which he sustained to ecclesiastical matters in the German fatherland. Never once did it enter our mind that he would undertake to perform in person the office for which he has set out for the Holy Land. Since he has surprised us in this respect, we are wholly unable to predict what he will do next; but we feel satisfied that he is bound to do something original before he returns home. He may dedicate the church without springing any sensations, but he will not leave Palestine without doing something to astonish the globe.

Young Emperor William has not embarked for the Holy Land with panoplied knights in attendance upon him, as did Emperors Conrad and Barbarossa some five or six centuries ago, only to fail in the unfortunate venture, but with one hundred and ten trunks and with speeches enough to meet every demand which may be made upon him for eloquence while en route, he has set out for his destination under favorable omens. He will be lavishly entertained by the sovereigns of the different countries through which he passes, and the pilgrimage to the Holy Land promises to be one continued round of brilliant ovations. Our best wishes attend young Emperor William for the success of his expedition and for his safe return home; but we are curious to know what he is going to do in Palestine besides dedicating the new German Lutheran church. We are prepared for almost anything that can happen.

Roosevelt as a "Buffalo Bill" exhibit will stick to him.

The bondholders seem to have an abiding interest in the discussions of the peace commission.

Spain threatens to submit to additional bluffs in diplomacy "with noble fortitude." It is fortunate that the Castilian tongue is capable of so many superlatives.

When Dewey comes sailing home, the minor attractions can be laid aside in the wings.

The politics which led to the mustering out of the Rough Riders and the retention of the Third Nebraska will be fully understood by the people.

When the jubilee is over, the work will begin.

Amid all the blaring of trumpets the farmers of the country are not apt to forget the low price of cotton and of wheat.

The commission went through the records at Fernandina and found that no property was held "in young Alger's name." Of course not! There are too many attorneys in the land to make such a proceeding necessary.

When the kaiserin rode with Sultan Hamid she must have experienced some difficulty in inquiring after the health of his numerous wife.

And Kaiser Wilhelm smiled as he rode along!

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Right in Line.

They say that Spain is wantin' for to
have another whirl,
An' jest ain't satisfied at all she's whipped
from off the worl'!
Thar's lots of boys on furlough, but
they're still a-feelin' fine,
An' a bugle call will bring 'em into line—
into line!

She's gittin' sorter desperate—ain't satisfied at all,
Though the red stripes of Old Glory are
a-wavin' over all!
She thinks the boys are tired, but they're
all a-feelin' fine,
An' a bugle call will bring 'em into line—
into line!

You jest can't down this country—she's
mighty fine an' great,
An' the old flag is a-wavin' on the roofs
of every state!
You think the boys are tired? They never
felt so fine,
An' a bugle call will bring 'em into line—
into line!

* * * * *

Georgia Philosophy.

Don't ketch a rabbit by the tail an' then go to hollerin' when he gits away from you.

You can't make hay while the sun is shinin' if you hold a umbrella over your head.

When the cow kicks the milk over jest take your coffee straight and thank the Lord fer sweetnin'.

Don't depend on the world to give you a epitaph. Best way to do is to write it while you're livin'.

* * * * *

The Story of the Rose.

I.

In what glad gardens of supreme delight
It felt the sun and dew
I know not: But this dear thought comes
tonight:
It is a dream of you!

II.

A dream of you, dear, bringing sweet unrest,
From which I would not part.
How could it bloom to wither on my breast,
Sweetheart! Sweetheart! Sweetheart!

III.

A dream of you!.....The twilight shadows close—
The stars forget to gleam:—
Lean down those lips that shame the loveliest rose,
And kiss me as I dream!

IV.

There did you stand—a vision crowned and bright—
Love's lilies at your feet;
Yet knew not, as you left me to the night,
My heart was breaking, Sweet!

V.

But your face lingers, though the rose be dead
Where never dew shall fall,
And you are still—love-crowned and garmented,
The sweetest rose of all.

VI.

The Night is with me, O my love—my own,
The Night falls from the skies;
Yet the gloom shines with light no Night has known:—
The starlight of your eyes.

VII.

But still the distance darkens o'er the lands
And sweet dreams seal my sight;
And in those dreams I kiss your lips—your hands.
Sweetheart, Goodnight! Goodnight!

* * * * *

A Billville Item.

"I'm astonished at you fellows lynching a man who was seventy years old!"

"It does seem hard; but, you see, when they're young they run so fast that you jest can't ketch 'em!"

* * * * *

Even in Autumn.

(It's this way in Georgia.)

White clouds sailin' roun' the blue—
Sailin'—sailin' lazy;
Drops of clear and shiny dew
Dreamin' on a daisy.

Fellers makin' campaign bets—
Raisin' of a racket.
Gal a-pinnin' violets
On her sweetheart's jacket!

Don't keer how the seasons roll—
Lots of comfort bringin';
Sunshine in a feller's soul,
An' a fiddle singin'!

* * * * *

There are very many poets who are singing songs of hope for the country, but none that equals the following:

"Our soldiers are too brave to mention:
May every one secure a pension!"

The Sweet Singer of Michigan could not equal that couplet.

* * * * *

Growin'!

This country keeps a-growin',
From Tift to Tybee Light;
Thar's more good seed fer sowin',
An' more good crops in sight.

The love is growin' dearer—
The bells have sweeter chime;
An' we're gittin' nearer—nearer
To the hallelulia time!

F. L. S.

REDUCED COTTON YIELD IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.

Albany, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Estimates based on the comparative cotton receipts of the Albany market for this and preceding seasons indicate that the crop of 1898 will not be as large, so far as this section is concerned, as was expected even up to a few weeks ago.

Your correspondent has just interviewed some of the leading cotton factors and warehousemen of the city, and from them secured facts and figures sufficient to justify the above statement. Albany receives more cotton by wagon alone than perhaps any other market in the state. While her railroad receipts do not, of course, keep pace with those of the larger cities, her purely local warehouse receipts are large and unfailing. The city is located in the center of one of the richest agricultural regions of the state and the warehouses handle annually from fifty to sixty thousand bales. The two local compresses handle a great deal of cotton that is, of course, not figured in as a part of Albany's receipts.

Therefore an estimate based on the comparative receipts of this market during the last few years should be of value in determining what the crop will be. The wagon receipts up to and including this date last year were 24,126 bales. This year the receipts to date have been 20,045 bales, or less by about 17 per cent than they were in 1897. This difference is not due to the fact that the crop is later in maturing, but to the poor development of the plant in all localities. Bad weather has not interfered with the work of gathering the staple, but conditions have, instead, been unusually favorable.

Experienced growers and buyers are almost unanimous in agreeing that the crop of 1898 will be at least 15 per cent shorter than it was last year, and the difference may be even greater.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With few exceptions the legislatures for many years back have enacted some change in the public school system of the state, and the one that is to meet in the capitol next Wednesday will not break the rule, unless all signs fail. Last year the annual appropriation to the schools was increased $400,000, making the enormous total of $1,600,000, and it is safe to predict that for a long time at least this will be the high water mark. But Georgia is ever watchful of her children, and in the matter of their education she spends more money annually than half a dozen other southern states combined. Just now the questions which arise do not concern so much the amount of money to be expended as they do the system by which this money is raised and the system by which it is distributed. That both the raising and the distribution under the present system is unfair is held by many people, and the law-makers are now to be given an opportunity to fully discuss and investigate the subject.

In the admirable and comprehensive annual report of State School Commissioner Glenn, which is printed at length elsewhere in The Constitution this morning, will be found many suggestions and recommendations touching these two points, and it is certain that bills embodying some such ideas as he advances will be introduced. In the matter of raising money he openly advocates county taxation and backs up his argument with facts and figures which every good citizen should give heed to. He says in part:

> The state has done as much as the state should be asked to do at the present time for the education of the children. The amount raised by direct tax, together with the amounts that the state contributes from other sources, now amounts to over $1,600,000. The state should not be asked to contribute any more to the public school fund. Whatever else is needed to perfect our school system should be contributed by the counties themselves in the shape of local taxation. I believe that the counties will come to appreciate more and more the value of their schools when they begin to contribute something from the county treasury to the support of the schools. The legislature has only to require that each county shall now begin to help in this matter, and I am sure that the counties will in a short while contribute all that is necessary to secure long term schools, as complete school facilities, and to the support of as capable teachers as the people demand.

During the gubernatorial campaign which resulted in Colonel Candler's nomination each of the three democratic candidates—Messrs. Candler, Berner and Atkinson—incorporated in their platform a positive declaration in favor of paying the teachers by the month, and the legislature will be asked to make this possible. At the present time they are paid whenever the state treasurer has enough money on hand to issue the warrants and oftentimes the teachers have to wait for months for what the state owes them. Many are compelled to borrow money at high rates of interest in order to tide over the interval, and there is not the slightest reason in the world why their salaries should not be paid them as regularly as that of any other servant of the state, no matter how high or how low. Commissioner Glenn points out in the following how the legislature can remedy this palpable evil:

> Our teachers have a right to receive their money at the end of each month as long as there is money in the treasury with which to pay them. Under the present law they are paid at the end of each three months. This method of payment compels the vast majority of the teachers to discount their small claims at enormously usurious interest charges. When there is money in the state treasury to pay the teachers the money could just as well be sent to the county at the beginning of the quarter as at the end of the quarter. The county school commissioner is a bonded officer. The bond that he is required to give is usually for more than twice the amount that he receives at the end of any one quarter. The money, therefore, would be just as safe when placed to his credit in a state depository as it would be when standing to the credit of the state treasury. I suggest therefore that the law be changed so as allow the money for each quarter to be sent to the county at the beginning rather than at the end of the quarter. If mistakes occur in the reports when the accounts come to be audited in the office of the state school commissioner, they can be corrected in the proper changes made in the next report. It is not necessary under this plan to change the state's money from the state depositories. The money can simply be changed from the account of the state treasurer in the state depository to the account of the county school commissioner and be checked out as it is ordered paid by the county board of education. This change in the law will relieve a constant and pressing embarrassment of a great army of noble men and women who are entitled to the thoughtful and earnest consideration of the general assembly. If this legislature should in connection with this change in the law pass another law requiring every county in the state to raise by local tax at least one-fourth as much money as the state provides for the schools, the state of Georgia would take a long step forward for the educational advancement of the children.

There are today in Georgia 7,433 common schools and 446 local system schools, the former employing 8,306 teachers and the latter 1,199. There are nearly half a million pupils, and it is a pitiful and indisputable fact that until an adequate system of local taxation is devised there can be nothing like fairness to all concerned. For instance, the average salary paid to teachers of the common schools is $114.50, while the average salary paid to teachers of the local school systems is $470.48—a difference that is too startling to need comment. The inevitable result is that successful country teachers hasten to find city employment and the boys and girls of the country get along the best they can. It is this condition of things that will be presented, and plainly presented, to the legislature during the coming session, and the members, who have never yet hesitated to go to the farthest limit to aid the schools, will be asked for a new deal all round in the matter of equipping and maintaining a brand new system.

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Governor-Elect Allen D. Candler did not return to Gainesville on Tuesday, as he had expected to do, and remained over yesterday to look after his personal business affairs. He does not know just when he will get away, for his time is taken up a good deal with office-seekers, who, failing to appreciate the fact that he has scarcely any patronage at all at his disposal, are piling up applications on him to an extent that would exhaust the civil service list of the national government. But the colonel takes it all philosophically and points out to all candidates for place that the only jobs with salaries attached at present at his disposal, outside of three clerkships in the executive office, are four watchmen in the capitol.

x x x

Uncle Mark Hardin, clerk of the house of representatives, yesterday opened his office in the capitol, and is having the assembly chamber cleaned and aired in preparation for next Wednesday's meeting. He has also prepared the annual legislative manual for publication so far as possible, and as soon as the committees are announced it will be sent to the printers.

x x x

Secretary of State William Clifton continues ill at his home in Darien, and may not be able to leave for Atlanta for some days yet.

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Hon. O. B. Stevens came to town yesterday and announced two appointments in the office of the commissioner of agriculture—the first that have been made by any member of the new state administration. Hon. Robert Wright, of Elbert, is to be assistant commissioner and Mr. Erle M. Donalson, of DeKalb, is to be stenographer and typewriter in the department. The selection of Mr. Wright for this responsible place has been expected by his many friends throughout the stae for some time, and the news was received with little surprise in political circles, although it occasioned much gratification. He is a young man specially equipped for the office, and in one or two other responsible positions in the service of the state has shown an energy and ability that have commanded the highest praise. In appointing him as assistant commissioner Mr. Stevens has set a high standard, and if he keeps it up the success of his administration will be assured.

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Incidentally it should be remembered that Mr. Stevens returned to town yesterday, and he desires to have it known that the Porto Rico which he visited is the name of a hunting club in Lee county and that Guam is a small village in Terrell. Through a typographical error The Constitution did not say this, and the charter by the candidates of an ocean-going steamer is therefore declared off.

From now on the Hon. Obe will have his headquarters at the Kimball.

x x x

Hon. R. B. Russell, candidate for judge of the Oconee circuit, reached town last night, and became at once one of the busiest figures on the political rialto.

x x x

Hon. John T. Boifeuillet will be in the city today and will open headquarters from which to conduct his campaign for the clerkship of the house. Business affairs have kept him in Macon for the past few days, but during his absense his friends have not been idle, and they are confidently predicting his election. The fact that he is fighting half-a-dozen men single-handed is helping him in his race, because the modern Georgia legislature is beginning to look askance at combinations.

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Judge L. N. Hutchins, who is a candidate to succeed himself on the bench of the Oconee circuit, has joined the political colony and is hard at work. Representative Weldon Price, of Oconee, has been here actively looking after his interests for some days.

x x x

Representative Roland Ellis, of Bibb, suave, handsome and ubiquitous, is something of a new man among the legislators and the legislative lobby, but he has already become extraordinarily popular and is likely to be heard from during the session. He is a Kimball house guest.

x x x

Representatives F. W. Copeland, of Walker, and O. N. Starr, of Gordon, are talked of as possible candidates for speaker pro tem. Both were prominent members of the last legislature, the former in the house and the latter in the senate, and both will command considerable support should they run for the place. Mr. Starr is not yet in town, but Mr. Walker came in last night. He would not admit his candidacy, however, and said that thus far he had only talked it over with a few friends in northwest Georgia who had urged him to stand. He said he wanted to look the ground over before making any positive announcement.

x x x

Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, will be in Atlanta Monday morning.

x x x

Miss Mary Nagle, the efficient stenographer who served in the office of the state librarian for some time and later as Colonel Candler's secretary during his campaign, will be stenographer in the executive department during the incoming administration.

x x x

Hon. J. Render Terrell, of Meriwether, has announced his candidacy for the office of president pro tem. of the senate and his friends say he has already a sufficient number of votes to elect him. Thus far no opposition to him has developed.

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Colonel Carey J. Thornton, whose name has figured on every populist ballot since populism was born in Georgia, mingled with the legislative throng in the Kimball lobby last night, and was not a lonesome figure, in spite of the lonesomeness of his politics. Colonel Thornton does not lack for democratic friends.

x x x

Hon. John Little, of Muscogee, who is almost certain to be the unanimous choice of the house of representatives for speaker, is in town on legal business, but will stay over until the legislature meets. He spent most of yesterday before the supreme court, but found time to shake hands with most of the members-elect at the Kimball. There is no more popular young man in either branch of the legislature than Mr. Little, and he brings to the speakership an experience, a grace, a dignity and a character worthy of the long line of eminent men who have preceded him in that high office. He would not talk politics last night, but he seemed happy at the knowledge that the honor about to be paid him would not be disputed by a minority.

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Colonel James D. Price, the wealthy planter of Oconee, is in the city, displaying a hat that would make the every-day headgear of the Hon. Henry McIntosh, of Albany, look like a canceled postage stamp.

x x x

Sergeant Major Sam Steele, who was Governor Northen's messenger until the end of his administration, and has been in the secretary of state's office since, was made as merry as a Rough Rider on pay day last night by receiving Colonel Candler's invitation to him to return to his old place.

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Among the representatives who reported for duty at the Kimball yesterday and safely ran the gantlet of candidates were Messrs. Tom Chappelle, of Columbus; Roland Ellis, of Bibb; Max L. McRae, of Telfair, who is a lieutenant in the Third Georgia and wants a fifty-days' furlough in order to help make laws; W. A. Post, of Coweta; F. W. Copeland, of Walker; B. F. McLaughlin, of Meriwether; M. V. Calvin, of Richmond, and Newton M. Morris, of Cobb.

x x x

There are eight members of the senate this year who served in the house last year.

SOME MEN WHO ARE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Hon. James B. Eustis, who presided at the great Van Wyck meeting in New York city on Tuesday night, furnishes another instance of the removal of a man who had won fame in another state to the great metropolis. Mr. Eustis had risen to the highest round of the political ladder in the state of Louisiana and served one term of six years in the United States senate, achieving a high position in that distinguished body. When Mr. Cleveland reached the presidency he named Ex-Senator Eustis to be ambassador to France, where he served with distinguished ability.

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Upon his return to America, Ex-Senator Eustis found that four years' absence from the country had filled his place in Louisiana, where younger and aspiring politicians had forced to the front. It was fortunate for him, however, that during his senatorial and ambassadorial career, he had formed strong business acquaintances,



JAMES B. EUSTIS,
Former Ambassador to France, Presided at Tammany's Big Van Wyck Meeting Tuesday Night.

and these led him to change his residence to New York city, where he is now engaged in the profession of the law. He has a large and lucrative commercial practice. True to the bent of his nature, his interest in politics has not deserted him, and in his new home he has taken an active part in the affairs of the party, and there is every reason to believe that he will yet be heard from in the official promotions which the democracy has in store for those who deserve them.

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The career of Ex-Senator Eustis in New York is but a fresh illustration of the opportunities which allure distinguished men from other sections of the union into its midst. The late Hon. Sunset Cox was a congressman from Ohio when he became enchanted with New York city, a district of which he afterwards represented in congress. Ex-Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, is also practicing law in New York city, but seems to have dropped out of the political drift. There are many others whose names might be mentioned, all of which goes to show that cities swallow up the country, and that in turn the larger cities swallow up the smaller.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

What About It?

Editor Constitution—What has become of the movement the chamber of commerce started to get better railroad facilities for Atlanta? Being in position to know the great importance of this freight rate question to Atlanta just at this time, I take the liberty of suggesting to the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of the city that they meet and take the matter in hand themselves and ask for the active co-operation of the chamber of commerce. Atlanta is not usually slow to look to her own interests, but it strikes me that in this business she is not showing her usual enterprise. Through adverse freight rates Atlanta is daily losing a hold on a trade which should be her own and it does seem absurd to leave it to the chamber of commerce to take their own time about. Action and co-operation between every merchant and manufacturer will soon find a way to protect our interests. Atlanta cannot afford to be bottled up as long as there are railroads which can be made to treat her fairly. MERCHANT.

From Hon. Thomas E. Watson.

Editor Constitution—In your issue of yesterday (Sunday) you refer to The People's Party Paper, and you allege that it was offered to the democrats during the recent campaign, but that the price demanded was in excess of the democratic estimate of its value.

Please let me say that whoever made the democrats any such offer was endeavoring to get money on false pretenses. The paper could neither have been sold nor delivered. The title was in a joint stock company, which could only act through its officers, and the possession was in me, its president. No one person owns or controls a majority of the stock, and no one could have given possession without my concurrence.

There may be those who will think that your article refers to me as the person who tried to deliver the populist organ to its political adversary, while the populist candidates were in the field relying upon its support. You did not mean this, of course, but do you not owe it to me to say so?

And do you not owe it to honest populists and democrats alike to name the person who tried to sell out his friends while the fight was on? Very respectfully,

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Thomson, Ga., October 17, 1898.

The Highest Station.

Editor Constitution—What is the highest meteorological station in the world?

T. F. C.

To Harvard university belongs the credit of having established the highest meteorological station in the world—nearly four miles above the sea level—namely, on the summit of El Misti, a quiescent volcano near Arequipa, in Peru. The main station is at Arequipa, itself, at an altitude of about 8,000 feet, and there are seven other stations, including one at the base of El Misti, 15,700 feet above the sea level, while the one on the summit is at 19,200, or about 3,500 feet higher than the noted station on Mount Blanc. The shape of the Misti is declared to be admirable, it being an almost perfect, although more or less truncated, cone, and the conditions of exposure of the instruments are as nearly perfect as it is possible to obtain on a mountain. The instruments now in use on the summit are dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, rain guage, Rickard barograph, thermograph and hygrograph. There is also a meteorograph, constructed by Fergusson especially for this observatory, and designed to record temperature, pressure and wind direction and velocity.

Convict Stripes.

Editor Constitution—What color are the convict suits? Are the stripes always the same color in all American prisons?

ANTHEM.

In most states the suits are gray or white and black, the stripes being about three inches broad and running horizontally. There is no rule requiring uniformity.

Greene in Lee's Place Temporarily.

Washington, October 19.—By order of the war department, Major General Francis V. Greene, who has been assigned to the Seventh army corps, will have command of the corps during the absence of General Lee.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

IN EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Convention Met in Trinity Church and Organized Yesterday Morning and Delegates and Visitors Were Welcomed.

GREETING BY MRS. TURNER

Mrs. Sam P. Jones Made Response for the Delegates and Visitors.

PRESIDENT APPOINTED COMMITTEES

Two Business Sessions Were Largely Attended and Work Is Well Under Way—Rev. Sam Jones Was Heard Last Night.

Woman's Home Mission Society of the North Georgia conference met in eighth annual session yesterday.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Woman's Home Mission Society of the North Georgia Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which promises to be the most successful in the history of the organization, was opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in Trinity church, with praise service led by Mrs. T. R. Kendall, of Augusta.

About one hundred delegates and visitors were present when the meeting was called to order, and a number arrived during the day. Others will reach the city during today. The programme as printed in The Constitution was observed and the meeting was of an extremely interesting nature.

After prayer by Dr. Bigham, ten minutes were devoted to a testimonial service, during which the members of the society testified to the blessings which had been bestowed upon them during the year.

A letter from Mrs. C. E. Moore, former city missionary of Atlanta, was read, stating that she was unable to be present on account of illness. The secretary of the meeting was directed to send a telegram to Mrs. Moore assuring her of the regret of the convention that she was not able to be present and assuring her of the love which is borne for her by each member.

The meetings of the convention were presided over by Miss Emily Allen, president of the society of the North Georgia Conference. She presided with her usual grace and added to her reputation as an executive officer.

One of the most important features of the two sessions yesterday was the appointment of the committees by President Allen. In charge of these committees will be a great amount of important work, and their reports will be the most important papers to come before the convention.

Following are the committees as announced by Miss Allen at the opening of the afternoon session:

Committee on Extension of Work.

Miss Mary Singleton (chairman), Mrs. V. A. Redding, Mrs. R. P. Milam, Mrs. C. J. Simmons, Mrs. M. A. Simmons, Mrs. H. R. Harris, Mrs. W. H. Mixon, Mrs. B. S. Willingham, Mrs. H. H. McClure, Miss Lizzie Lupo, Miss Catherine Chatfield, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, Mrs. J. M. Baker, Mrs. James Harwick, Mrs. T. C. Mayson, Mrs. L. S. Arrington, Mrs. Horace J. Smith, Mrs. W. P. Chester, Mrs. H. W. Miller, Mrs. C. E. Mason, Mrs. P. M. Connelly, Mrs. E. C. Dean, Mrs. J. C. McElroy, Mrs. T. C. Culbreath, Mrs. T. F. Pierce, Mrs. John W. Akin, Mrs. L. M. McGhee, Mrs. May Stewart, Mrs. C. E. Evans, Mrs. Fannie Clark.

On Publication and Press.

Mrs. A. M. Griffin (chairman, Mrs. L. J. Davies, Mrs. E. A. Gray, Mrs. J. W. Stafford, Mrs. M. P. Brown, Mrs. H. G. Smith, Mrs. W. B. Higgenbothem, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, Mrs. Howard Calloway, Miss Georgia Duncan, Miss Isabelle Kuhns, Mrs. Thomas Moore, Mrs. L. V. Kennerly, Mrs. M. C. Childress, Mrs. O. S. Payne, Mrs. Edgar Orr, Mrs. W. F. Parks, Mrs. M. M. Pendergrass, Mrs. W. R. Foote, Miss Kate Neal, Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Mrs. N. L. Cook, Mrs. W. F. Jones.

Committee on Finance.

Mrs. A. M. Lambdin, chairman; Mrs. T. R. Kendall, Mrs. C. W. James, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. M. E. Jackson, Mrs. L. P. Hill, Mrs. J. H. Eakes, Mrs. J. F. Bonnell, Mrs. J. W. Nelms, Mrs. D. G. Wylie, Mrs. W. H. Teet, Mrs. R. F. Watson, Mrs. J. C. Wages, Mrs. J. R. Mell, Mrs. T. C. Banks, Mrs. R. M. Giddens, Mrs. C. S. Strong, Mrs. George Verdery, Mrs. J. E. Saunders, Miss Edna Blalock, Mrs. M. J. Bigham, Mrs. William Tigner, Mrs. J. H. Kelly, Mrs. Maud Bridges, Mrs. H. H. Parks, Mrs. J. A. Miller, Mrs. S. P. Jones.

Committee on Resolutions.

Miss Mary Wikle, chairman; Mrs. J. T. Blalock, Mrs. J. C. Coleman, Mrs. V. M. Henderson, Mrs. C. F. Nearing, Mrs. C. F. Hoke, Mrs. Marsh Johnson, Mrs. J. L. Dennis, Mrs. E. W. Wooten, Mrs. Hugh White, Mrs. S. T. McCain, Miss Fannie Christian, Mrs. M. A. Patterson, Mrs. T. M. Swift, Miss Carrie Davenport, Mrs. J. U. Adams, Mrs. W. P. Stott, Miss Helen Walker, Mrs. L. H. Florence, Miss S. C. Lovejoy, Miss Julia Hughes, Mrs. G. M. Hule.

Morning Session.

At the conclusion of the testimonial service Dr. Bigham made a short address of welcome to the delegates and visitors on behalf of the ladies. He told the ladies how glad Atlanta was to have them as her guests and said Trinity church should feel proud that it had been chosen as the place of meeting. He wished a session of the convention could be held in each Methodist church in the city. He said that he hoped the prayers and labors of the ladies of the Atlanta Woman's Home Mission Society would result in making the convention's session in this city a grand success.

Dr. Stradley, pastor of Trinity church, then made a few remarks of welcome on behalf of Trinity church. He spoke of the delightful reception which had been tendered the ladies at the residence of Mrs George Muse on the previous evening, and said he was glad to voice the sentiments of the greatest church, in some respects, in Methodism. He said the ladies had been preparing for the meeting for a long while and desired to express his interest in and sympathy for the excellent organization.

Mrs. Turner, president of the Missionary Society of Walker street church, made a short address of welcome, which was deeply appreciated by the delegates and visitors. She said:

"In arranging the programme for this convention, the very pleasant duty of welcoming you in behalf of the Atlanta workers to our city, to our homes and to our hearts has fallen to my lot.

"Can I express our cordialty more strongly than to say that we are so glad to have you with us—genuinely glad to see you. Mind you, this expression is strictly feminine. A welcome from the heart is like a ray of light—it is genuine, beautiful and unselfish. Such a one we extend to you on this occasion. We do not regard you as strangers. Neither do we feel like we are entertaining angels unawares. (The emphasis is on the word unawares.) We know you through your good work; the halo around your heads may be invisible to the unheeding world, but we of the same spirit recognize it, and the swee ttaliaman you bring with you is your passport.

"As workers for humanity, imitating the example of the 'sweetest spirit that ever wore earth about him,' we welcome you; as sisters, animated by the same love, impelled by the same sense of duty, we welcome you. Not with smiles alone and empty words, but with open hearts which, we trust, have been softened with a Savior's love; with open homes, which breathe a Christian atmosphere, and with generous hospitality made possible by a loving Father's gift.

"And for this we expect to be repaid in the inspiration we will receive from friction of mind and further knowledge of our work. Your presence will be a benediction and the memory of your stay will be a charming recollection.

"In conclusion, let me say, with some degree of egoism perhaps, that the best women in Atlanta extend to the best women of Georgia a most cordial welcome. And for all we claim to be Christian workers, we still have enough of the Atlanta spirit about us to promise great things. Ask for what you want, as your right, and it will be forthcoming."

Mrs. Jones Responds.

Mrs. Sam P. Jones responded to the address of welcome and spoke as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to represent the delegates of the Home Mission Society in response to the most pleasing and cordial address of welcome delivered in behalf of the ladies of Atlanta by Mrs. Turner. A welcome to the queen of southern cities, and to its elegant and cultured homes would be a compliment and an exquisite pleasure to any company of women on any mission, but our pleasure is intensified by the belief that beyond the personnel of our body of women the blessed mission on which we come and the sacred work of our dear Master receives a welcome to the hearts and heads and homes of the good women of Atlanta. It is not an unusual thing, neither is it an innovation upon customs, that a reception and cordial welcome and honorable entertainment should be given women who represent earthly conquests and come in the name of wealth, palatial homes and high social title or musical or literary fame; but it is the gift of a modern age and a prophecy of better things to this old sin-cursed and sorrow-stricken world, that woman who has so long been a silent spectator, looking with anxious heart on the fight for the right as actively waged by her opposite sex, should at last come to her God-given place as a co-worker in thought, spirit and action in the great work of redeeming this world from sin and suffering, and that she should receive a cordial welcome from the pastors, churches, homes and hearts of a great city in the name of the holy mission work of our blessed Lord. On your behalf, my sisters, I gratefully acknowledge this open-hearted welcome by the women of Atlanta.

"I congratulate you that we have lived to see this hour, and have been counted worthy to be among the members of this society, which has for its object the housing of the soldiers of the cross—a living ministry to the sick and wounded of the army and a balm for the bleeding heart, and a word of cheer to the soldiers in active battle. I acknowledge most gratefully your kindly greeting and tender of your generous hospitality. As we introduce ourselves to you it will be our hope to bring before you more fully our work and our mission to your city. In behalf of each of my visiting sisters I quote from St. Paul, Romans xvi:

"'I commend unto you Phoebe, our sister, which is a servant of the church, that ye receive her in the Lord as becometh saints and that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you, for she hath been a succorer of many, and of myself also.'

"I commend these visitors as St. Paul did Phoebe, as the servants of the church—distinct from the women who are servants of the world. It is not our work to discuss plans for building club houses, dancing halls, card rooms and entertainment halls in order that we may add to the world's carnival of sports and dissipation and to leaders in sinful revelry. Too many of our women have enlisted in this work to debauch our husbands, and sons and make unhappy the hearts and homes of thousands of our sisters. Our work is to build homes for the men of God who bring to us good news of glad tidings of salvation. We are not here to discuss plans for furnishing wine, punch and champagne for worldly and sinful gatherings and thereby bring ruin upon our homes. Enough have already served at these tables, and enough of sorrow and sadness is following in their reckless course. It is ours to carry the balm and consolation of the wine of joy into the homes of the poor and suffering. It is not our work to discuss the latest styles of dress—in what we and our daughters are to appear at the lustful halls of revelry where our womanly modesty and virtue are destroyed. Far too many of our women are devoting themselves to this work to render our girls giddy and godless and to unman our sons and unfit them for the higher offices and duties of life. Our work is to discuss plans for clothing the poor and helping the destitute so that they may meet the blasts of the coming winter. We do not meet to discuss the plans of receiving according to the best social forms the fashionable who come to display the follies of dress and the extravagancies of society. Too large a number of our women are devoting themselves to these foolish rounds of useless follies It is our work to make comfortable the little parsonages and to give a warm welcome to our pastor and his humble family that they may bring peace to the homes and hearts of our people. Welcomed by the servants of the church and representing the servants of the church, let us join hands and hearts in an effort during our sojourn together in your city to advance our Master's work.

"With the prayer that we may find a blessing in each home we enter and that we may leave a blessing there, let me once more offer our sincere thanks for the hearty welcome accorded us."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Jones's remarks Miss Lillian Clark sang a beautiful solo.

A number of city pastors were introduced to the convention as well as were a number of visiting ministers. Among those introduced to the meeting were: Revs. Atkisson, Wadsworth, Daves, Bigham, Quillian, Stradley. Among the prominent visitors are Rev. J. H. Eakes, presiding elder of the Rome district; Rev. Micken, of Augusta, and Rev. Belk, of Augusta.

Mrs. Yarborough, of Nashville, chairman of the supply department, was introduced to the convention and spoke a few words of encouragement. Miss Bruce, superintendent of the Cuban mission schools in Florida, was also introduced and spoke a few words. It was announced that Miss Helm could not be present at the convention.

At the close of the business session devotional exercises were held, after which the convention adjourned to the basement of the church, where a delightful lunch was served. Following was the committee in charge of the refreshments:

Mrs. O. H. Jones, chairman; Mrs. A. G. Pope, Mrs. W. S. Duncan, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. F. M. Coker, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. J. Mell, Mrs. J. Skinner, Mrs. R. E. Parker, Mrs. F. M. Hardon, Miss Annie Turner, Miss Stella Stewart, Miss Lottie Chapman, Miss Emma Jones and Miss Mary Graves.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session of the convention was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock and after a short devotional service the routine business was continued. The committees as given previously were announced by the presiding officer.

Mr. Howard Crumley, superintendent of the Methodist Orphans' Home at Decatur, was introduced to the convention and made a few remarks concerning the work of the home. He had with him a number of the children and they sang a song for the assemblage.

The remainder of the session was taken up in the reading of the reports of the corresponding secretaries of the various districts.

The report of Mrs. T. R. Kendall, of Augusta, the corresponding secretary of the north Georgia conference, was an interesting paper and showed the progress of the society. The report showed that there are eighty-four adult auxiliaries with a total membership of 1,039. The average attendance during the year was 329. Mrs. Kendall took occasion to say that the work was somewhat depressed on account of the failure of individual women to do their work. She said the strength of the organization had increased and that the prospects were unusually bright.

Benediction was pronounced by Dr. Bigham and the meeting adjourned until 7:30 o'clock in the evening.



SAM JONES SPOKE LAST NIGHT.

He Addressed the Ladies of the Woman;s Home Missionary Society at Trinity Church.

The address of Rev. Sam P. Jones was the feature of the programme at the session of the Woman's Home Mission Society last night in Trinity church. It had not been advertised that Mr. Jones would speak or there would have been a larger audience. As it was the auditorium of the church was about three-fourths filled, the audience consisting in the main of the members of the society.

In the absence of the president of the society, Dr. W. B. Stradley, pastor of Trinity church, presided over the meeting. A number of songs were excellently rendered by the choir of Trinity. Dr. Hinton made the opening prayer and Mr. Jones was introduced by Dr. Stradley, who said that he could not introduce the speaker as a colonel because he was not a layman—not a doctor, because he was not a preacher. He therefore introduced him as "plain Sam Jones."

In part Mr. Jones said:

"I was introduced once as one of the speakers in a local option contest, and the people were told that I was not on the fence, and they were right. I guess he said so because I was a preacher, and preachers are hardly ever on the fence in any question. I have opinions in all matters, and I ain't afraid to talk right in meetin' about 'em, and that's so.

"And if any of you want to know how I stand on the question of the Woman's Home Mission Society you can do it. Go ask God, and when He has given His answer don't come back to me—just put me down on his side; go ask the Son of God and find out where He stands on the subject, and you need not come back to me—just put me down on His side; go ask the noble mothers and the thousands of good women which side of the fence they are on, and you needn't look me up—just put me down on their side

"I am not afraid to be on the side of the women. God bless them, good women are always right. I want to live and die on the side of the good women in this world, and when I die and breath leaves this old body I want it to rest in the neck of the woods where they are sleeping. I don't care where the women stand, I am with them.

"And let me tell you something right now—I never speak against the good women and the Salvation Army. You never heard me talk against these two classes of people in your life, and you never will. Do you hear what I am talking about? I believe they have more religion than any of the rest of us, and they have the best religion. I mean they practice it better.

"And the only reason the women are only now being recognized in the churches is because they have only recently begun to organize in their noble work. Suppose we had out yonder in the yard a lot of scrap iron. Men get to work on it and the first thing you know it is made into a steam engine out here on the tracks; and here is a man at the throttle. Watch the throttle. That is the thing to keep your eye on. When he touches it the engine sweeps off down the track at a speed of forty miles an hour, carrying freight with ease. That is what organization and skill and system and work will do.

"When you go to organizing your societies you have got to have the various parts of your machine working in perfect order. Suppose the Home Mission Society was a locomotive. Some good sister would want to be the driving wheel, that is what pushes the machine. Then some good sister would want to be the cylinder, that is where the power is, and some of you would want to be the whistle and go through life hollering the praise of God. And some old sister would want to be the throttle, because she would imagine that the locomotive could not move without her.

"But let me tell you now, sisters, that the coal is the thing that moves the locomotive. You have got to be the servant and the drudge if you want to be active in the work of God, and you have got to be in earnest in what you do and have your heart in your work if you want to accomplish anything. I remember one old sister who got up in meetin' to pray, and wrasseled with the Lord a long time and asked him to send down the fire. And if the Lord had dropped a coal of fire as big as the end of your finger on her she would have hollered 'Ouch!' right straight, 'I can't stand that.'

"Yes you have got to have the spirit of St. Paul while he was in the dungeon waiting for death. And he said, 'Lord, I will have a light supper tonight, and I have got to sleep on these hard floors, and the chances are that I will get no breakfast tomorrow, and during the day I will meet my death, but then, thank God, I will take dinner in heaven with the Almighty and the angels.'

"That's the spirit you've got to have Be the servant. Any church in the world can at any time find a leader, but it can't always find some one to do the work. It is not the woman who is president of the societies nor the woman who is treasurer that does the most work; it's the woman who goes on the back streets and ministers like the angel that she is to the suffering of the poor, it's the woman who receives the letter from the poor preacher in the mountains and who brings happiness to him and his family with her substantial offerings given to them in the name of her Master.

"I would rather have the intuition of a woman any day than the wisdom of a man. Wisdom goes through the big streets looking at the sign boards for directions, but intuition goes through the alleys and the by-ways and gets there first. A woman who don't know how or why she knows things get there, and she can't give anybody else very good directions about coming, but she can say 'Here I am,' and she's there, too, hear me talking.

"If there is one thing my wife says to me more than anything else in the world it is 'I told you so,' and if there is one thing I hate to hear her say more than anything else in the world it is that same phrase, 'I told you so.' And she says it a heap, I tell you. We are in the habit of calling women the weaker vessel, and I reckon it's because she is really physically weaker than a man, and I believe it is because of her dress and her tight lacing.

"I was in Tennessee once and I saw a woman who was forty years old and she had never in her life worn a woman's dress. She was sitting in the audience, and a friend of mine pointed out a fellow sitting in the balcony and said: "Do you see that fellow over yonder?" I told him I did. 'Well,' said he, 'he is a woman.'

"'Oh, go away,' said I, 'you can't fool me.' But I saw her next day—and she he was a farmer and had a fine farm, too. And he—she—was stout and healthy and was not much of a weaker vessel. And I said to myself it is woman's dress that makes her the weaker vessel.

"Why you talk about whisky and tobacco ruining the constitutions of young men and bringing them to an early grave, but I can show you right here in Atlanta ten women for every man whose constitutions are ruined and whose health is undermined because of tight lacing and bad dressing. Let's have better dressing, but don't let's have less dressing.

"Women have got to cutting down their dresses at the top for the ball room and cutting them up at the bottom for the bicycle, and I am getting scared. Your Home Mission Society has got to take a hand in the matter and regulate the dresses of the women for them. And you are going to do it, too. Just make it fashionable to join your society and you will be all right. You can have any number of members you want and get them right now, too. If you have the faith that you can do what God wants you to do you can capture the world for God. It is your confidence that has brought you this far. Why, I can remember the time when we were prejudiced against women speaking out in meetin', but that time is past, and lately I heard a woman preach a sermon which was as fine as any that was ever delivered.

"And when she got through I took off my hat to her. She was Miss Francis Willard, and I said to myself that she was the finest pulpit orater I had ever heard. And I was so ashamed at myself for setting myself up as a preacher that I hardly could say grace when I got home. That's true.

"I don't believe man can do anything that woman ain't fit to do. Let them be queen, president, preachers, lawyers, doctors or anything else except the father of a family. And I never yet have seen a woman who I thought fit to be the father of a family.

"I have traveled a good deal, but in all my travels I have seen only one statue to a woman. And she did in her life what you are doing now. I speak of that noble Catholic woman, Margaret, of New Orleans. She was but a baker woman, but she clothed and fed orphans all her life and before she died she had erected three of the largest orphan homes in the country.

"And when her funeral procession passed up St. Charles street the men of that city left their desks and stood in the streets bareheaded with bowed heads while the remains of the noble Catholic woman passed in honor of her and what she had done. I want you women here tonight to promise to broaden out. Travel more and see more. Now look at me. I have been as far as the Tennessee line.

"God bless you noble mothers and grand wives and precious daughters in your work. May you go on multiplying the numbers of your society until you have all the women in your churches working with you for the glory of God and for humanity. And may you all make for yourself crowns of glory to wear in your heavenly home."

After his address Mr. Jones asked that all present subscribe to Our Home, the official organ of the Woman's Home Mission Society, and a number subscribed for one year. Bishop Warren A. Candler then delivered the benediction after the singing of the doxology.

The musical programme for the session this morning is as follows:

Organ Prelude—Miss MacGregor.

Quartet, "I Waited for the Lord," Mendelssohn.

Duet, "The Lord is My Light," Buck—Mrs. Sheridan and Mr. Barnes.

Solo, "If I Were a Voice"—Mrs. Sheridan.

Organ Postlude—Miss MacGregor.

This will be rendered by the choir of the First Methodist church, composed of Miss Phoebe Hardy, soprano; Mrs. Charles O. Sheridan, contralto; Mr. John C. Cooper, tenor; Mr. Edward H. Barnes, basso; Miss Clementine MacGregor, organist and director.

EXCLUSIVE HUNTING GROUND.

Selma Merchants Form a Syndicate and Post Lands.

Selma, Ala., October 19.—(Special.)—Recently a hunter's syndicate, composed of prominent business men and merchants, was formed here and posted, for their own exclusive shooting, about 25,000 acres of land adjacent to the city. Hunters not in the syndicate are considerably wrought up over the affair and threats are being made by some to boycott the merchants who are members. Another syndicate is being formed and will post large sections of remaining lands. The object is, it is claimed, to stop pot hunters or hunters who kill and peddle game in the city.

Four of a Crew Drowned.

Montevideo, October 19.—Part of the crew of the Italian bark Ester have been landed here. The Ester was lost off Cape Santa Maria. Four of her crew were drowned.

A GREAT TONIC.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Ranks as the best remedy for debilitated men and women.
Pleasant to take. Shun Substitutes.

When You Feel Played Out

or in other words you are run down—your nerves impaired—your night's sleepless—then is the time when the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract proves a blessing. Immediate benefit will be derived from its use. Your appetite will return, sound, refreshing sleep will follow, and the system will be placed in a condition fit for the battle of life.

The Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

will hold you in the strength you obtain through its use.

The late Prof. D. Hayes Agnew said:—"Get a case of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and use it freely and liberally. No small wineglass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

Ask for the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
Refuse Substitutes

Volunteer Officers Discharged.

Washington, October 19.—The following named officers of the Sixth volunteer infantry have been honorably discharged: Major William H. Johnson, Captains Edward W. Gould, James E. Hill, Charles B. Nichols, Peter Shepherd, Jr., J. A. C. Stevens, Lieutenants S. B. Randolph, George T. Wright and David Morrell; Lieutenant Colonel Rush Huldekoper and Major Thomas E. Evins, chief surgeon of volunteers.

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

NEW OLIVES
40c per quart.

New Dill (salt) Pickles 15c quart.
New Sweet Mixed Pickles 25c quart.
New Sour Mixed Pickles 20c quart.
New Spiced Cucumbers 20c quart.
New Sour Cucumbers 15c quart.
New Sweet Melon Mangoes 35c quart
New Tomato Ketchup 25c quart.
Worcestershire Sauce 50c quart.
Special prices by gallon to large consumers.
Genuine New Crop New Orleans Sirup as fine as ever came to market.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Medium Weight Underwear

It's too warm for your heavy weights and too cool for summer weights. You're uncomfortable with the former, and it's not safe to put on the latter. You need a pleasant medium weight. We've just the thing you want.

The Gay Co.,
Hatters and Haberdashers.

Five Per Cent Loans

We are prepared to place large loans on central business property in Atlanta at 5 per cent interest and a nominal commission. 'Phone 1207.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Wedding Presents

In Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Rookwood and Silver-mounted Cut Glass. The latest shapes and styles at the lowest prices. The largest stock of fine Diamond Jewelry and Loose Gems ever shown in the city.

Exclusive Atlanta Agents

For Rookwood Pottery, Patek Phillippe & Co.'s fine Watches, J. Hoare & Co.'s and T. B. Clark & Co.'s fine Cut Glass and many other specialties.

Maier & Berkele, Leading Jewelers,
31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Suits { Beautiful Fabrics / Correct, Latest Shapings

The stock for the Fall is especially interesting to the dressy wearers for its very, extensive variety of CHOICE and LIMITED lines. You do not want to wear what everybody wears, and you will not, if you wear ours.

Suit Prices Begin at..... $10.00

Overcoat Elegance

Selling more than ever before. Overcoats that touch the mark of perfection. Trade seems to center here for them The fame of our garments is spreading.

The only difficulty is to choose from such a vast quantity of styles and fabrics. Cheviots, Coverts, Vicunas, Worsteds' Cassimeres, Herring-bone weaves and everything else that is serviceable and dressy.

All the new shapes are on our counters. Many are silk-lined; others half-lined with silk. Made by masters and leaders of the tailoring craft. Exquisite in every particular.

Coat Prices Begin at..... $7.50

STORES: { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. / Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. / Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

Our only Store in Atlanta: 15-17 Whitehall Street.

LIBBEY CUT GLASS For Bridal Presents.

The most artistically cut and brilliant glass in the world.

J. P. Stevens & Bro.,
47 Whitehall Street.
Sole Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Atlanta Women Should Push the Ordinance of Mr. Mayson.

Mr. J. L. Mayson, councilman from the first ward, has taken the first steps toward obtaining for women their rightful representation on the city board of education. At the last meeting of council he introduced an ordinance providing that the present number of seven making up the board of education be increased to nine, and that the two new members be women.

Although a number of gentlemen prominent in city government have, from time to time, expressed it as their opinion that women should be represented on the board of education, none have substantiated their favor of the movement until Mr. Mayson introduced his timely ordinance Monday afternoon. The matter has been the subject of enthusiastic comment among the representative women of the city, and as a unit they will work in the interest of having the ordinance passed.

In an interview on the subject yesterday, Mr. Mayson said: "It has long impressed me forcibly that the efficiency of our school boards would be increased by the representation on them of women, and I feel assured that if the women of Atlanta ask for this representation they will get it.

"I have noted their strength in united effort since the success of their work in the exposition. The local charities thrive under the care of the women; it is the women who do the church work, and I have thought if some of their great energy could be developed in the interest of our public school system that it would mean the greater prosperity of that institution.

"To give women representation on the board," continued Mr. Mayson, would naturally increase their interest in the educational work of the city, and if the women in Atlanta unite in calling for their recognition on the board of education, it is but just that they receive it."

The board, as it now stands, is one of the best the city has had, but it is composed of seven busy men, who, though they do not neglect the duties of their office, have not the time for visiting the schools as frequently as may be desired, nor have they the time to keep pace in all lines of modern educational methods.

Two women on the board of education might particularly devote themselves to this work of visiting the schools, and of more systematic study of the changes and methods in the various educational systems adopted throughout the country. To be relieved of these special duties would enable the gentlemen members of the board to pay more attention to its financial and business side and its general management.

When asked if he thought the two women would be enabled to do their part of the work on the business and financial side as well as the other, Mr. Mayson laughingly stated that he had no doubt that they could, but he thought they were especially adapted to the work of visiting the schools and the investigation of methods.

"Feminine progress is such today," he said, "that woman is not alone a help in the home, but she is a help in business, and would be a help in any institution in line with the city's development."

Now is the time for the women of Atlanta to renew with vigor and energy their effort to obtain representation on the board of education. There is no longer a question of right involved, for the most conservative will acknowledge that the relation of the home and school is so very near the woman's voice should be as clearly heard in the government of the one as in the government of the other. Woman with her judgment, which men prefer to call intuition, might enter the school room and at a glance recognize the ability or the contrary qualification in the one conducting the development of the child life. The details of this center where a child receives its first lessons in citizenship would seem a subject of study and investigation more adapted to women than to the average body of men, who have their individual business cares.

Any view one takes of the matter of women having their representative on the board of education seems to emphasize its logic, if not its necessity, and it would seem that the question being brought up before the city council would mean the unanimous passage of the ordinance introduced by Mr. Mayson, which provides for two women members on the present board.

One of the first movements undertaken in the Atlanta Woman's Club at its organization was to create interest in favor of women being appointed on the board of education and a number of Atlanta's most prominent women have been at work on that line for some time. Mayor Collier has on several occasions since in office not only expressed his favor of the movement, but expressed himself as thinking that women should rightly have representation on the board of education.

Among the Atlanta women who will cooperate with Mr. Mayson in his progressive work in their favor will be Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Mrs. Charles Read, Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson, Mrs. Albert Cox and the Atlanta Woman's Club, which includes a membership of over 300 women.

Mrs. Pattillo, president of the club, said last night: "I am enthusiastic over what I consider the results of our work in this direction and I believe that Mr. Mayson's ordinance will be the means of bringing to woman that right which has always been hers of representation on the board of education."

Atlanta Concert Association.

The long appreciated need in Atlanta for the musical education of the people seems about to be satisfied in the series of concerts to be given during the winter by the Atlanta Concert Association.

The concerts will bring to the city the best musical artists in the country and Atlanta's musical loving people are anticipating a series of artistic treats. It is only through the Atlanta Concert Association that such a combination of artists could be secured in one season and the management deserve great credit for their work.

The first concert occurs next Saturday evening and will include vocal music exclusively. The star of the occasion will be Miss Gertrude May Stein, who is regarded as the finest contralto singer in America. She has appeared in the last two great musical festivals in the country, the one held in Cincinnati, the other in Worcester and the musical critics are enthusiastic in their praise of her. She seems to occupy that position in the musical world of today that Annie Louise Kerry enjoyed as an alto singer.

Miss Stein will be assisted in her concert Saturday evening by Dr. B. Merrill Hopkins, the well-known barytone singer, whose special merit is the dramatic power of his voice. His selection will be entirely operatic, which will give him ample opportunity to delight his audience with a series of artistic selections from the grand operas.

Mr. Oscar Pappenheimer is president of the Atlanta Concert Association and the executive board is made up of the following well known people: Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Captain J. F. Burke, Mr. Woods White, Mr. E. H. Thornton.

Hunter
Baltimore Rye
10 Years Old.
The American Gentleman's Whiskey.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

For the Free Kindergarten.

This afternoon from the hour of 3 o'clock on the ladies of the Jewish council of women will give an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Hirsch for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association. The occasion will be a delightful one, and a brilliant programme has been arranged. The public are cordially invited to be present.

W. C. T. U.

The Atlanta South Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have a mother's meeting and a parliamentary drill at the meeting to be held in Good Templars' hall, No. 72½ North Broad street, Thursday, October 20th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Arrangements must be perfected at this meeting for the matrons' orchestral and musical contest at Mrs. LaHatte's, No. 32 Garnett street, October 27th. A full attendance is desired.

A Patriotic Menu.

During the Macon carnival a number of prominent women interested in the hospital and free kindergarten opened a cafe from which they realized a large sum of money. The menu, appropriate to these patriotic times, was as follows:

Victor Blue Point, Manzanillo Lemon,
Diplomatic Stew,
Sauce Piquante Parisienne,
Americano Pig Ham,
Havana Slaw, Roosevelt Horseradish,
Fitzhugh Lee Roast Beef,
Cuban Catsup, Waxelbaum Rolls,
Barbecue a la Wheeler,
"Fighting Bob" Peppers, Daisy Loaf,
Schley Croquettes, Santiago Chips,
Cervera Beaten Biscuits,
Dewey's Delight Salad, Aguinaldo Sauce,
Spanish Salad, Uncle Sam Dressing,
Hawaiian Sandwiches,
Columbian Mustard, Alberta Biscuit,
Manila Ice Cream, Rex Cream,
Hobson Kisses, Queen Martha Gems,
Macon Press Cheese,
Georgia Crackers—Macon Brands, Volunteero, Hussaro, Riflearo, Guardaro,
Cavite Coffee, Gunpowder Tea.

Bible Reading.

The Atlanta South Side Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have a Bible reading; subject, "Forgiveness," in Good Templars' hall, No. 72½ North Broad street, Thursday, October 20th, at 4 o'clock p. m. The members are requested to attend and discuss the advisability of conducting a series of medal contests and other entertainments for the furtherance of the work.

Science Section Meets.

The science section of the Atlanta Woman's Club held an interesting meeting yesterday afternoon, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, presiding.

The initial chapter of Clodd's "Story of the Creation," the textbook adopted by this section, was read and discussed, and it was decided to take as the subject for the next meeting the "Nebular Hypothesis." Mrs. Charles Read will read an original lecture on this theory, which will no doubt prove most instructive, as Mrs. Read has made an exhaustive study of the subject. The next meeting will occur one week from yesterday instead of two weeks.

Church Entertainment.

The ladies of the Second Baptist church will give a musical at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cox, on Capitol avenue, on Friday afternoon and night, October 21st. The public is cordially invited to be present. There will be no charge, but all are expected to bring a free will offering, which will be used for the poor and needy of our own city. A special programme of music, games, etc., has been prepared for the children from 4 to 6 o'clock. In the evening the best local talent will furnish music and recitations for the occasion, and it is hoped it will be well patronized.

Gorgia Woman Writes of New York Fashions.

New York, October 13.—(Special.)—I have been to all the openings, and I have seen what fashion, the tyrant of femininity, decrees that woman must wear this season. The dry goods and importing houses have vied with one another in the elaborate scale of their openings, and all the arts of the past and present in the makeup of gowns seem to be called in to complete the beauty of this season's fashions.

Blue seems to be a popular color, but I noticed the very handsomest importations in fawn color and oftentimes gray. The latter is combined with a certain shade of yellow and is exquisite in effect.

The cloaks are so elaborate in length and finish that they almost conceal the toilet underneath. Black silk velvet polonaises reach to the knee and from there they are connected with a deep flounce of silk covered with handsome lace and embroidery. These polonaises often open in front, displaying a small part of the gown. The flounce is put on to simulate a handsome black dress, though it is nothing more nor less than a cloak cut a la polonaise.

One of these particularly admired was a porcelain blue velvet, heavily embroidered in jet. A gown creating a great deal of admiration at a well-known importer's was of light gray cloth trimmed with black velvet embroidery or applique work. The skirt was plain in front and at the sides, and fitting like all fashionable skirts should closely about the hips, and the back hung in easy, graceful folds.

This style accentuates the fullness and plumpness of the form to perfection. Art supplies nature with a bustle and rounded pads over the hips and graceful undulation at the back. The waist once more assumes a wasp like appearance and shows the effect of the tightly drawn stays of the chic French corset.

A well dressed woman, if she is not decidedly embonpoint, never forgets to add any adjunct to her toilet that is conducive to the grace of her person. A New York woman makes a poem of her toilet. If the privacy of many of their boudoirs could be invaded we would become dizzy at her elaborate and mysterious artifices to promote youth and beauty.

N'importe! We have no right to pry into her secrecy. We can only admire her as she appears to us—a bright, pretty creature with flesh of pink and white glowing on her neck and shoulders through her diaphanous evening gown, "like pleasure revealing itself through dreams."

The opera cloaks this season are not altogether different from those worn last season. They are heavily embroidered and trimmed with plaited chiffon, real lace and furs. I admired particularly a white silk one brocaded in pink roses and lined with pale yellow. It was cut in fichu style and the collar was high and rounded with a boa of white chiffon gathered fluffily with here and there soft crushed roses peeping from the folds.

The newmarket coat, usually in tan, brown or gray cloth, seems to be for general wear quite the fad. They were worn several years ago and they have the virtue of hiding a shabby attire beneath.

Glass buttons and fringes of all kinds, short and long, trim both gowns and wraps.

Rep and gros grain silk have reagined their lost popularity and when combined with velvet seem a renaissance of the seventies when polonaises, overskirts and colored shoes and stockings appeared as they do now upon the streets.

Though the hair is often arranged in soft puffs and curls on the top of the head, directly behind the pompadour, the huge, ugly chignon has also its sway.

At a popular opening I observed and could not but admire a gown of "poppy" red cloth with three flounces going to a point in the front of the skirt. It had a military coat which was trimmed with glass buttons. A small black toque, which is one of the popular shapes, trimmed in bunches of cherries and a black wing accompanied it.

Fruit for this fall has superseded flowers in the garnishment of hats. The breasts of pheasants and other birds are more popular than plumes. The tea gown has come before us again and is almost ravishing in its richness and beauty of fashion. Many of them are quite like the opera cloaks and in the shops I often mistake one for the other.

Embroidery in jet and silk is seen on nearly all the imported gowns. Lyons silk velvet and the discarded plushes are being resurrected this season. In these I saw a superb turquoise velvet dress shot with small white dots. It was made with the inevitable polonaise and trimmed with white fringe and glass buttons.

The skirt was a train in gros grain silk of the same shade without the dots. Many princesse gowns are worn, especially in velvet and heavy material. In my next letter I shall talk more of afternoon toilets and the many lovely fashions in millinery.

V. L. M.

Tignor-Singer.

Last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Boynton occurred the marriage of Miss Louise Singer and Dr. George P. Tignor. The ceremony was solemnly and impressively performed by Dr. I. S. Hopkins, in the presence of a large assemblage of the relations and friends of the contracting parties. The decorations carried out in color scheme the artistic combination of pink, green and white, carnations being the exquisite flowers used in abundance. In the hallway were palms, while in the various reception rooms the same luxurious foliage was the background that rendered effective the finishing decorations of pink and white cut flowers.

In the dining room the decorations were similarly artistic and in the course of the evening an elegant repast was served.

The marriage ceremony took place in the drawing room, where, in front of a bank of palms and flowers, the groom and his best man, Dr. Edward Tignor, met the bride, who entered with her friend, Mrs. Frederick Remington Greene. The bridesmaids, who formed a half circle about the bride and groom, were Misses Martha Boynton, Eva Chamberlin, Carrie Tignor, Mary Belle Meador, Estelle Carroll and Leontine Chisholm. Miss Willie Singer, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The groomsmen were Messrs. Leon Singer, Shepherd Bryan, Mark McCord, Myron Freeman, Walter Dobbins, John Allen and Dr. P. M. Butler.

The bride's toilet was of white satin brocade exquisitely fashioned. The corsage trimmings were of white chiffon and orange blossoms and she carried white roses. The bridesmaids wore white chiffon over pink silk and carried pink carnations and the maid of honor wore a becoming toilet of pink silk. Mrs. Frederick Remington Greene wore an elegant gown of white moire antique silk.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Singer, of this city, and is a young woman whose strength of character and many womanly attractions have won for her a host of friends wherever she is known. She is unusually pretty and highly accomplished.

Dr. Tignor is one of the best known members of his profession in the city and is universally popular socially. He and his bride left last night for a trip north.

Carlton-Woolbright.

Mr. G. Benjamin Carlton and Miss Lucy Jeannette Woolbright were married last night by Dr. A. R. Holderby at the parsonage of Payne's Memorial chapel. No invitations were issued to the wedding and only a few intimate friends were present. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock, and the young bride and groom went at once to their future residence, 73 West Mitchell street, where they are now at home to their friends.

The bride is greatly admired in Atlanta. She was born in South Carolina, but has resided here for a number of years. She has a large number of friends. Mr. Carlton is a member of the hook and ladder company at fire headquarters, and has many friends in the city.

Social Items.

The hospitable home of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Connally was the scene of a beautiful wedding last night—that of their niece, Miss Sue Hall, and Mr. Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, N. C. Dr. Paul F. Connally, of Norcross, an uncle of the bride, performed the impressive ceremony in the presence of a hundred guests, including the family connections and intimate friends of the contracting parties.

The Connally home, with its spacious old fashioned rooms, is especially adapted to entertaining, and was picturesque last night in its decorations of palms and ferns, radiant-colored flowers and here and there, giving a richer touch of color, the delicious looking pomegranate. In the hallway palms were used in abundance, and as a background in the drawing rooms and dining room. The mantels were banked with ferns, that threw out the exquisite coloring of the fall flowers, and as the wedding party assembled in the main drawing room, the scene was a picturesque and beautiful one.

The bride entered with her uncle, Dr. E. L. Connally, and was preceded directly by her maid of honor, Miss Mary Brown Connally, the other attendants having formed a semi-circle awaiting the bride. The groom was escorted by his best man, Mr. William Bruce, of Asheville, N. C., and the attendants were Misses Emma Connally, L. B. Atkins and Ruth Cunningham; Messrs. Marble Erwin, Joseph Brown Connally and Ira Fort. The little cousins of the bride, Misses Sally and Francis Connally, were the dainty flower girls, who completed the picture of the bridal party.

The bride wore an exquisite toilet of white silk trimmed in chiffon, the conventional tulle veil falling in graceful folds to the hem of her gown. The maid of honor, Miss Connally, was charming in a toilet of pink silk, and the bridesmaids wore white organdie over pink and carried bouquets of pin and white flowers.

After the ceremony an informal reception was enjoyed, and a delicious repast served, at which many toasts were proposed to the happy bride and groom.

Miss Hall is a young woman of beauty and grace, whose womanly charms have endeared her to a large circle of friends since her residence in Atlanta. She is connected with a number of the most prominent people in the city, and it is a source of great regret that her home hereafter will be in Asheville. Mr. Erwin is a prominent lawyer of that city and is popular, both professionally and socially.

***

Yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's father, near Piedmont park, occurred the marriage of Miss Sarah Walker and Mr. O. D. Wheeler. Rev. R. J. Brigham performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family and intimate friends. The bride wore an elegant traveling gown with hat to match and carried white flowers. She is the daughter of Mr. B. F. Walker, who is one of Atlanta's oldest and most respected citizens, and is a young woman of many charms of person and character. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the well known firm of Hayden & Wheeler and is widely and popularly known throughout the city. He and his bride left on the noon train for a trip north.

***

The marriage of Mr. Frank Stewart and Miss Evelyn Bell occurs tonight at the residence of the bride's mother.

***

Mr. H. W. Vinson, formerly of Atlanta, now a resident of New York city, is on a visit to the city.

***

The many friends in Atlanta of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellard, of Baltimore, will be delighted to learn that they are in the city the guests of Mrs. Ellard's mother, Mrs. O. H. Lochnane. Mrs. Ellard is one of the most beautiful and cultured women in the south and her visits to her old home are a source of the greatest happiness to her many friends.

***

Mrs. William T. Newman will entertain Friday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock, in honor of Mrs. Don M. Pardee, who is at present with Judge Pardee at the Aragon. Mrs. Pardee's many friends are according her a warm welcome.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles are receiving a warm welcome in society after a four months' absence from home. Mrs. Knowles has been among the south's fair representatives at Hot Springs, Va., and was the recipient of many charming attentions there.

***

Miss Elizabeth Venable arrived in the city yesterday and with her mother and brothers will be with Dr. and Mrs. James N. Ellis for the winter. Miss Venable spent last winter in Florida and the spring and summer at her country home at Stone Mountain. Her home coming for the winter will be a happy occasion to the many admirers of this charming and lovable young woman.

***

Miss Ella Powell is at present the guest of her brother, Mr. Frank Powell, at 459 Courtland avenue.

***

Mrs. E. J. Roach has returned from Griffin.

***

The Misses Denizen, of New York, are the guests of the Misses Scully.

***

Miss Anna Adams, who is at present the guest of the Misses Orlanger, will visit Miss Effie Haynes later.

***

Mr. Willis Biggers and Mrs. Dora Frank Warren were married last night at the First Baptist church by Dr. W. W. Landrum immediately after prayer meeting. The announcement of the wedding will be a surprise to the friends of both the young people, as it was not known that they were engaged.

The bride is pretty and has been a conscientious worker in the First Baptist church for a number of years. Mr. Biggers is connected with the J. M. High Company and is very popular in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Biggers will be at home to friends after November 1st, at 142 Alexander street.

***

Mrs. J. K. Ottley spent yesterday in the city.

***

Mrs. P. J. Moran is spending a few days in the country.

***

The friends of Mrs. John McCaslin will regret to hear of her illness.

***

Captain Cleveland Willcoxon has returned from Macon.

***

Mr. Clark Howell is in Chicago.

***

Mrs. English and Mrs. English, Jr., left last night for New York, where they will join the Misses English, who are now at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown are in Rochester, N. Y.

***

Miss Evelyn Parker, an attractive Chattanooga belle, is visiting Mrs. Clarence Bloodworth. Miss Parker came to Atlanta to attend the wedding of Miss Lula Singer and Dr. George Tigner.

***

One of the features of the approaching Zelena performance to be given at the Grand will be the dance of the Yellow Asters. It will be participated in by the following young ladies: Miss Ruth Cunningham, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Lila Wing, Miss Augusta Wylie, Miss Stacy Earnest, Miss Bessie Shaw and Miss Daisy Hester. They will have a rehearsal this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A full rehearsal of the chorus will be held in the Gate City Guard armory this evening at 8 o'clock.

***

The friends of Mrs. W. R. Hammond will learn with regret that she is still suffering with the lameness that has been troubling her. He is, however, improving slowly.

***

The regular meeting of the Sheltering Arms Society will occur this morning at 10 o'clock. Every member is urged to be present.

***

The friends of Captain W. J. Roberts will learn with regret that he is critically ill with pneumonia at his residence on Jackson street.

***

Lithonia, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Tomorrow at 4 o'clock p. m. Colonel A. M. Brand, of this place, will be married to Miss Maude Allen, of Rockdale county, at the beautiful home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Heard Allen. He will bring his bride home at once and the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brand, will tender them a reception tomorrow evening.

***

Miss Grace Gilnack left last night for Hartford, Conn.

***

Miss Lizzie Pound entertained a few of her friends in a most attractive manner at her home on Crew street last Tuesday evening. Among those present were: Misses Julia Griggs, Maud Gresham, Daisy Smith, Bertha Henderson, Myrtle Fluker, Estelle Henderson, Ruby Smith, Hattie Smith, Lotta Clayton and Hattie Pound; Messrs. Fred Winburn, Hugh Smith, George Russey, Harris, Langston, McCalley, Howard Winburn, Arthur Matthews, Ed Kennedy, Oscar Baney, Henry Trout and Ed Breade.

***

Mrs. Edward White, Jr., and Miss Della Akers will return home Sunday morning from Afton, Va., where they attended the wedding of Mr. D. D. McGregor and Miss Minnie Goodloe.

The best story we've heard lately is the one Jenkins is telling about how he got his nervous, dyspeptic wife to take Hood's Sarsaparilla without her knowing what it was. It cured her.

BE COZY.
GAS HEATERS
WARM COLD HALLS.
THIS STYLE $3.00 CONNECTED READY FOR USE
SMALLER SIZES $2.00
FOR SALE AT THE GAS OFFICE
WARM COLD BATH ROOMS AT A COST OF 2 CTS. AN HOUR. CHEAPER THAN BEING CHILLY.
COR. BROAD AND ALABAMA.

Copper Colored Splotches.
Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., says: "I contracted a terrible blood disease which broke out into sores all over my body. I spent a hundred dollars with doctors but grew worse instead of better. Many blood remedies were also used with no effect, until I decided to try S.S.S. This remedy seemed to get at the seat of the disease and cured me completely and permanently."
S.S.S. For The Blood
(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison; no other remedy can reach this terrible disease. Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

In the New Annex

These mammoth rooms grow more interesting every day. New beauties; new things in a hundred forms take their places on the floors almost every day, and when you stroll among them and look at the price card you are surprised at their cheapness. You ask the furniture man "if this or that is *real* mahogany," or the rug man "if this rug ever whisked a breath of Persian air," or the carpet man "if that is a sure enough 'Royal Wilton,'" and so on through the entire building, everything is so elegant in workmanship and so cheaply priced. You might be skeptical, as you think we are high priced, but that is a mistaken idea. If we ask more for a carpet, or a rug, or a piece of furniture, or a pair of curtains there are good reasons for it. But take the same quality, the same fineness, the same, texture, the same workmanship no one sells it cheaper. Can't do it. No one in the South has a bigger outlet; no one in the South buys in larger quantities. Why should we charge more? Rather less than more everytime, for if it's there in price it's there in quality also.



Reduction Sale of Oriental Rugs

This is the first thing we want to tell you about—"Reduced Prices on Oriental Rugs." This is made possible by unusual large selling in this department—such selling as we did not expect. It has left us with a number of broken lots, and broken lots we don't keep long. We cut the price and they go quickly, as these will, for there are not so many, else the price would not be what it is.

$40.00 Oriental Rugs are $31.50
37.50 Oriental Rugs are 31.50
19.50 Oriental Rugs are 13.50
$18.00 Oriental Rugs are $13.50
15.00 Oriental Rugs are 11.50
13.50 Oriental Rugs are 10.00

Domestic Rugs — If you don't want an Oriental Rug at reduced prices, maybe you would like a Domestic Rug at full prices. Full prices mean fair prices or little prices. To be sure, the littler the price the littler the rug. The right size for washstands and doors in double-faced Smyrna rugs—the best quality; costs only $1.25. If you were to want one of the same kind large enough to cover a room it would cost you $35.00. If the room was larger it would cost $45.00; or still larger, $50.00 or $60.00. You see it depends on the size and the quality. As to the quality we only keep one—that's the best we can buy. As to sizes, we keep every size made, from the least to the greatest. As to price, no way of getting that lessened unless the lot is broken, like the Oriental Rugs above—then we lessen it to get folks to take them in preference to the regular stock.

Four Post Beds — Stored away in many a smokehouse are beds similar to these—Beds our grandmothers used years and years ago. Four tall corner post beds made of good old-timey mahogany—solid too, with either high or low bureaus to match. These are the very swellest things now in bedroom furniture—and they will be well received, too, as they give a room that quiet, restful appearance the proverbial "spare room" of the good old time folks was always wont to do. See these in the Hunter street Annex—even if you have no thought of buying.

Dining Room Suits — You know how much Dining Room Furniture we usually carry in stock. Multiply that by two and you have our present showing. Here are Flemish Oak sets in three styles. Here are English oak and Antique Oak Suits in half a dozen styles. Here are real Mahogany Suits and a few suits of Mahogany finish—some with inlaid marquetry and some without. Some in Empire style, some in Chippendale effects, or built on straight lines if you had rather. No one interested in dining room furniture can afford to pass this line. It will do credit to the "city of a million people" we have so often mentioned in our advertisements.

Davenport Sofas — What is a Davenport Sofa? A Davenport Sofa is a sofa with a high back and ends, something on a box order with one side knocked out. Called Davenport for the man who first made them. "Solid comfort" perhaps would better describe them, as they are the veritable "lap of luxury and comfort." Then they are in the king row of style—that makes them more and more attractive. A hint of one or two we are showing.

NO. ONE is a Davenport Sofa of mahogany finish, very massive and heavy; upholstered in dark green velour over all, hair and coiled springs bottom and back; this piece specially suited for a library or living room; price 35.00

NO. TWO is a Davenport Sofa of English oak, seven feet long with very deep box, spring seat and back, upholstered in tapestry of Bokara effect; this special piece is now on display in a "cozy corner," built in the carpet room, facing the entrance; price 75.00

NO. THREE is a Davenport Sofa of real crotch mahogany, deep swell ends and massive turned and carved end posts; a piece of furniture that would befit a palace; this is upholstered in a cheap figured muslin, being intended to be reupholstered in velvet or velours in a shade suitable to the room in which it is placed; price 125.00

NO. FOUR is a Folding Couch in mahogany finish, making a couch or sofa in daytime similar to those above, and at night a full length, full width bed. Under one half the couch is arranged a box for storing dresses, skirts or anything requiring to be put away without folding; entire couch elegantly upholstered in figured velvet, and will make a beautiful piece of furniture for a room of medium size; price 35.00

Blank Books.
A full and complete stock at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Before and After Taking.

The old saw about "before and after taking" has an every day illustration in the records of the police. When men and women are taken to the police barracks while they are on a "jolly tear" they pass in behind the bars as merry as old King Cole, but, alas! when they appear before the recorder all their merriment has vanished and they are as woe-begone as possible.

One of the most forcible instances of this lately was that of a young white girl who was arrested last Friday night and tried Saturday morning. When she was taken to the police barracks Friday night she was half drunk and just from the revelry of a very gay scene in one of the vanity fairs of the city. When she alighted from the patrol wagon she laughed with a merry, rippling laugh (a bit hollow, it is true, but still merry.) At the barracks office she lifted her gaudy skirt above her soiled white satin slippers and pirouetted around as she sang a bit of ribald song.

Saturday morning when her case was called the officers who had seen her Friday night thought to witness a lively scene in court. The door opened and a hollow-cheek woman who looked as if she could scarcely drag one foot after the other, with head bowed upon her breast, walked slowly to the judge's stand. In a weak voice she begged for mercy. There was no merry song on her lips, no flippant jest, no dancing, no laughter. With the birth of the new day the old night of debauchery was gone. Like the painted pictures of the stage under the glare of the sunlight she stood a creature bereft of the transient glories of dissipation, "a thing the thrush might pity as she sits and broods in quiet o'er her lowly nest."

Wild Time with a Prisoner.

The attaches of the police barracks had a fierce battle with an unruly prisoner Saturday night which was the worst contest of the kind that has been experienced at the prison in several months. A white man named J. W. Thomason had been arrested for drunkenness and fighting. While he was being taken to the barracks in the patrol wagon he showed fight all the way and had to be handcuffed and chained. As soon as he was taken out of the wagon he began to fight and it required four men to hold him. He had been struck in the head and the blood was flowing over his face and into his eyes. With the handcuffs still about his wrists he attempted to brain one of the officers and had to be thrown to the floor and held. He yelled and fought, using hands and feet with terrific force. Thomason is a powerful man physically. The officers, knowing he was drunk, did not wish to hurt him. They had to take off the handcuffs and then draw his arms behind his back and hold them there while he was pushed into the prison and into a cell. When the contest was over the policemen had their clothes red with blood and looked as if they had just emerged from a sure enough battlefield.

LAFAYETTE DAY WAS CELEBRATED

School Children Respect the French Statesman's Memory.

ONE HOUR WAS DEVOTED TO HIM

Speeches and Songs in His Honor Were Rendered Yesterday.

MONEY WAS GIVEN TO HIS MONUMENT FUND

Major Slaton Will Receive the Amount This Morning and Will Give It to the Lafayette Commission.

The school children of Atlanta yesterday devoted one hour to honoring the memory of General Lafayette.

Lafayette day was celebrated yesterday in the public schools of this city. Superintendent Slaton, acting with authority from the board of education, had instructed all the teachers to give one hour in the day for honoring the French statesman, and designated from noon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon as the time.

This order was obeyed, and yesterday when the noon hour arrived the children laid aside their books for an hour and listened to interesting programmes. In addition to the pleasure of the occasion it was very instructive, as it gave the children an opportunity of learning a great deal of the man who came to America to aid in the struggle to throw off the British yoke of oppression.

In all of the schools several grades were consolidated for the occasion and very interesting programmes were rendered. The exercises touched on both the private and public life of Lafayette in America and at his home in France. In order to induce the pupils to learn more of the great statesman a number of teachers announced in advance that they would, within a short time, give the life of Lafayette as the subject of a composition, and many of the children took notes of what they heard.

Major Slaton visited Formwalt street school and spent the entire time in visiting the various rooms in which exercises were being held. At the conclusion of the exercises he made talks to the children, telling them additional facts concerning the life and character of Lafayette.

In the Boys' High school the following programme was rendered in an excellent manner:

"Lafayette," declamation—Cam Dorsey.

"Social Rank of Lafayette," original—Thomas Turner.

"Lafayette in the French Revolution," original—John Wing.

"Lafayette," declamation—Lamar Hill.

"Lafayette at Yorktown," original—Herbert Haas.

"Lafayette's Military Career in the United States Army," original—H. F. Scott.

"Lafayette as a Personal Character," original—Harry A. Cole.

"Lafayette as a Generous Friend," original—Veazy Rainwater.

"The Relations of Lafayette and Washington, and His Visit to America," original—Ed Hill.

It is not known how much was collected for the monument to Lafayette, but it was undoubtedly a considerable amount. It will be turned over to the Lafayette commission recently appointed by President McKinley, of which Mayor Charles A. Collier is the Atlanta representative. The amount collected in the various schools will be given to Major Slaton this morning by the principals and by this afternoon he will be ready to announce the total amount.

Says $10,000 Is Due Estate.

George M. Terry, administrator for the estate of Mrs. M. M. A. Terry, has filed a petition in the city court to recover $10,000 which he claims is due the estate. D. W. Johnson and J. G. Johnson are named as the defendants.

Rank Outsiders Win.

Columbus, O., October 19.—The fall meeting of the Columbus Driving Association opened today. The weather was cloudy and cold and the track heavy. It proved to be a bad day for the talent, as rank outsiders won the two races on the card.

LAFAYETTE MONUMENT COMMISSION WHICH WAS RECENTLY APPOINTED.



JUDGE VAN EPPS ON BENCH.

Is Presiding Over a Land Suit in City Court Between Murphy and the Southern Railway.

Judge Howard Van Epps has for several days been upon the bench of the city court.

He is now acting as master in the case of Murphy against the Southern railway. The railroad has, it is claimed, encroached upon the property belonging to Mr. Anthony Murphy and he is now suing to keep the railroad off of it.

The road claims that the property is on their right of way and by right belongs to them. Mr. C. J. Simmons represents Mr. Murphy and Judge Brewster for the Southern.

Federal Court Very Busy.

Judge Newman is still busily engaged in clearing up the moonshine docket in the United States court. There are still quite a number of these cases to be tried and it will be some days before they are all disposed of and other business gone into.

Monitors Laid in Reserve.

Washington, October 19.—The Hannibal and Hornet were placed out of commission at Norfolk yesterday and the monitors Puritan and Terror were laid in reserve at the same place today. The Wilmington sailed today from Boston for Charleston to take part in the Peace Jubilee there.

WINE OF CARDUI

Weak Nerves Made Strong.

CINCINNATI, Ark., July 14.

I suffered long with weakness, nervousness, headache, and sick stomach. I lost flesh until my neighbors hardly knew me. The doctor's medicine did me no good. My husband bought me a bottle of Wine of Cardui and some Black-Draught, and before I had taken half of it I felt like a different person. I am now entirely well.

MRS. MINNIE HOLT.



McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Nothing pulls down a woman's strength like nervousness. Her face becomes haggard and full of disfiguring lines. The form loses its roundness. Beauty fades away, and of the former self only a wreck remains. Nervous women are easily scared. They "fly to pieces" at the slightest provocation. A little noise startles them. After a while, fainting spells and hysteria come on. The trouble is nearly always due to some derangement in the organism of womanhood. A little ailment there makes a deep effect upon the nerves. Wine of Cardui cures nervousness by correcting the cause—by strengthing the ailing organs, stopping drains and building up the whole system. It brings back color to the cheeks and plumpness to the form. It is little short of marvelous what great good this vegetable Wine does for woman, no matter what the trouble with which she is afflicted.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DRUGGISTS SELL LARGE BOTTLES FOR $1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

WADE HAMPTON SENTENCED TO HANG

Quickest Trial on Record, Consumed One Hour and Forty-Three Minutes.

TO HANG NOVEMBER 9TH

Killed George Lofton at Convict Camp Few Weeks Ago.

STABBED HIM NINE TIMES IN THE HEART

Stabbed a Negro Boy in Prisoners' Room While Waiting Trial Tuesday Afternoon.

Wade Hampton, a dangerous character, was tried and sentenced to hang in 1 hour and 43 minutes.

WADE HAMPTON WAS ARRAIGNED, tried and convicted of murder and sentenced by Judge Candler to hang on November 9th, in just one hour and forty-three minutes yesterday afternoon. The trial is the quickest on record and the rapidity with which it was done surprised the court itself.

There were four witnesses, and their testimony required but forty-five minutes, the jury was chosen in eight minutes, the argument consumed thirty-five minutes, the charge took up five minutes, the jury was out just five minutes and thirty seconds, and the verdict was announced in one minute. Judge Candler studied the calendar three minutes to select a date, and he sentenced the condemned man in thirty seconds.

The case was the last heard yesterday, and when it was taken up it was not thought that the court would be able to finish the trial before the hour of adjournmen. It did, however, and made the eighteenth case tried during the day.

Wade Hampton within the last few weeks has made himself notorious and established a reputation that will not soon be forgotten. He killed another convict named George Lofton while both were confined in the Chattahoochee Brick Company camp, a few weeks ago, and the crime was such a terrible one and showed such malice that the trial for murder was very decidedly against him.

There were four witnesses—three for the state and one for the defense, who added little to mitigate the crime. Dr. Green, the physician for the camp, testified as to the crime. He said that Hampton inflicted on Lofton nine stabs, any one of which would have produced death.

Two convicts who saw the murder testified against Hampton. They said that Lofton and Hampton had been quarreling during the day and were talking in the prisoners' quarters before the attack was made. They had a number of quarrels, but nothing serious was expected, as they could not get hold of weapons. The night on which the crime was committed Hampton called Lofton to him and told him he did not mean any harm.

A few seconds later Lofton turned his head and Hampton struck him beside the head with his crutch, which he used in walking. Lofton fell, and as he was doing so Hampton caught him with his left arm and stabbed him in the heart nine times.

Lofton was a very small boy and Hampton is a large negro. Tuesday afternoon Hampton stabbed a little negro boy while both of them were in the prisoners' room at the courthouse awaiting trial. He is said to be a very dangerous negro, and after the sentence was pronounced yesterday afternoon there were many who said he was the only person they ever saw sentenced to hang that they did not feel sorry for.

Solicitor Hill argued the case for the state and made a forcible and eloquent talk on the little mercy that the prisoner could expect from the jury, as he had shown none to his victim. He used as an illustration, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

Mr. George P. Roberts argued the case for the defense, and asked the jury to return a verdict with a recommendation for mercy that the prisoner might obtain a life sentence.

Yellow Jack in the Army.

"It isn't the number of men that yellow fever kills that frightens you," said a soldier, "but the unexpected suddenness of its attack, and the rapidity with which it kills." A man is well and hearty at 3 p. m.; at 4 p. m. he is deadly ill; at 6 p. m. he is dead, and at 8 p. m. he is buried. The man who dies of yellow fever sometimes digs trenches right up to within four hours of his burial. In much the same manner men will work day after day in apparent health, and then will suddenly appear a general weakness. The body is giving out. It needs something to strengthen it, to tone up the stomach, and assist digestion. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly recommended. It is the best tonic ever made.

THURMAN CASE GOES ON.

Witnesses Go Upon the Stand and Tell of the Antics of Dr. Thurman.

The hearing of testimony in the Thurman contest will case was continued yesterday. A number of witnesses testified. Mrs. Mary Lovell, wife of Colonel Lovell, of Florida, who is commanding the First Florida regiment United States volunteers, occupied the stand for a considerable time yesterday morning.

She had visited at the home of the Thurman's a number of times and knew much of the private life of the doctor. She told of his strange antics and of several visits that Mrs. Underwood made to the Thurman home while she was there.

Mrs. Lovell was closely cross-examined by Colonel Hammond for the propounders. A number of other witnesses were heard and they told their stories of the actions of Dr. Thurman.

Statement Was an Error.

Murray Weems, the organ repairer, who has had trouble in collecting a bill from the members of Big Bethel church, was, through a mistake, spoken of as a colored man in yesterday's Constitution. Mr. Weems is one of the best white mechanics in the city, and he was justly annoyed at the mistake having been made.

Races in Charleston.

Entry blanks have been received in Atlanta for bicycle races to be held in Charleston on the 27th and 28th of this month. The prizes in the two-mile professional handicap will be $40, first prize, and $25, second. In the five-mile professional the prizes will be $50 and $30. There will also be a tandem race and a one-third mile sprint race. Thirty-five dollars will be the first prizes in these races. It is not known yet whether any of the Atlanta riders will attend, but the chances are that some of Atlanta's crack professionals will go over and show the South Carolinians how to ride.

A delicate lunch. A bottle of Cook's Imperial Champagne and a dozen raw, and a good cigar for a wind-up.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Chronic Diarrhoea Contracted in the Army.

While in the army Mr. David Taylor, now proprietor of the Commercial hotel, Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., contracted chronic diarrhoea. In speaking of it, he says: "I have never found anything that would give me such quick relief as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." For sale by Frank Edmondson, druggist.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-Five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to croup it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land, and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. Sold by Frank Edmondson, druggist.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Many families throughout the south are never without this remedy, and always find it prompt and effectual. For sale by Frank Edmondson, druggist.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FRANKLIN.—The friends of Mr. H. Franklin, Mrs. H. Franklin, Miss Hannah Franklin, Mr. William H. Franklin and Mr. Max Franklin are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Herman Franklin Thursday, October 20, 1898, at 10 a. m., 293 Rawson, corner of Cooper street. The following will act as pallbearers and meet at Mr. H. M. Patterson's undertaking establishment at 9 a. m.: Captain T. Irish, J. J. St. Amand, Jacob Steinheimer, Alex Dittler, P. C. Connally, Charles Hopkins, Dr. J. R. Hopkins and Jonas Loeb.

MEETINGS.

Empire Encampment, No. 12, I. O. O. F. Patriarchs: You are requested to assemble in our hall Thursday, October 20, 1898, at 9 a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Past Chief Patriarch H. Franklin.

ALEX DITTLER, Chief Patriarch.
G. W. HALL, Scribe.

Schiller Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F.

You are ordered to assemble in our hall Thursday, October 20, 1898, at 9 a. m. to attend the funeral of our late brother, Past Grand H. Franklin. Sister lodges cordially invited. FRANK REVSON, Noble Grand.

ALEX DITTLER, Secretary.

A regular communication of Fulton lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Work in the M. M. degree. Brethren qualified fraternally invited. Elevator at Pryor street entrance.

P. M. HUBBARD, Secretary. J. A. ERDMAN, Worshipful Master.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 11, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN H. SHARP, Treasurer.

10—11—1m

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. Peter F. Clarke, administrator of Mrs. L. J. Moore, deceased, represents that he has full discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

aug 11-2m-thur

OLE HOSS SALE.

Unless previously called for and charges paid or otherwise disposed of, the Southern Express Company will sell to the highest bidder for cash at public auction, at Southern Auction and Commission Company, No. 106 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., Thursday, November 3, 1898, all unclaimed articles that have been on hand six months or over, an itemized list of which can be seen at the company's office, Nos. 28 and 30 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

10-6 13 20 27 nov 3

THE BON AIR,

ATLANTA, GA.

384 Peachtree Street.

Unsurpassed in location. Cuisine and service excellent. A charming, refined, home-like and modern hotel. Under management of the owner and proprietor, B. S. DRAKE.

SEE DELKIN'S FINE DIAMONDS 10 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT—Office space and desk, with the use of telephone, in our office.

Piedmont Avenue—Fine corner lot, covered with an oak grove; also modern home, best part of street; for sale cheap.

Linden Street—Lot 48x160, near Spring, for only $500; worth $750.

106 W. Pine, 4-r. h., for $1,000; rented for $10 per month.

Nice 6-room house, Georgia avenue, between Washington and Crew, for only $2,500; renting for $250 per annum.

Spring Street—House and lot, close in, rented for $300, for just $3,000.

Peachtree Street—Large lot covered with an oak grove, for less than $75 a foot.

Nine-room house, close in, on paved street, rented for $240 per annum, for $2,000.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

$2,600 WILL buy a handsome new house of 6 rooms besides reception halls, bath, etc.; situated on a pretty corner lot, which is shaded beautifully; the surroundings are first-class, as the neighborhood is one that is abounding in thrift and enterprise. The house was substantially built out of selected material by skilled labor. The walls are beautifully decorated by one of the leading fresco artists of this city. Handsome line of mirrored mantels, gas fixtures, bathroom, attachments are lovely; just the thing to make wife and children happy. See it Monday on Pulliam, corner Ormond, and then come to see us. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h.,	Central place	$25 00
16-r. h.,	Washington street	75 00
11-r. h.,	Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
11-r. h.,	Capitol avenue	30 00
10-r. h.,	Crew street	35 00
11-r. h.,	Whitehall street	35 00
9-r. h.,	Peachtree street	32 50
9-r. h.,	West Mitchell street	30 00
8-r. h.,	384 Spring street	22 50
8-r. h.,	Gartrell street	18 00
8-r. h.,	Simpson street	20 00
7-r. h.,	Yonge street	15 00
7-r h.,	McDaniel street, October 5	20 00
6-r. h.,	Johnson avenue	13 50
6-r. h.,	Stonewall street	12 00
6-r. h.,	Garnett street	16 00
6-r. h.,	Formwalt street	25 00
5-r. h.,	W. Linden street	10 00
5-r. h.,	Mangum street	10 00
5-r. h.,	Gullatt street	15 00
5-r. h.,	Ponce de Leon avenue	10 00
7-r. h.,	Luckie street	21 00

The Display Is Unusual. . .

Suits---$10, $12, $15, $18.
Coats--$10, $12, $15, $18.

Quality---The best. Finest wool. Impossible to find richer grades. Stuffs woven to given service, and look well at the same time. None better.

Fashion---Every garment shows thorough style. Produced by men who have skill and genius. Made after the same models that guide custom tailors.

Price---This is the part we watch with unceasing vigilance. You may always depend upon the rightness of price here. Lowest in town—quality considered.

George Muse Clothing Company,

38 Whitehall Street.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the treatm States and Canada. Order ten days' trial. Unitedent FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H GREEN'S SONS ATLANTA. GA

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, manager. Wall paper, window shades and room molding; handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77. 10-20—12m

HOW DOCTORS, dentists, pharmacists, competent undergraduates can soon graduate. Lock box 196, Chicago. 10-15 21t

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—Five per cent money—$3,000 to $3,500—on central city property. Business, care Constitution.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Three nice, convenient rooms suitable for housekeeping, near in. Address quick, Gate City Engraving Co., second floor Constitution building.

WANTED—4 rooms for light housekeeping, or will take half house with agreeable party by couple with no children, north side, reference required and given; no boarding house need answer. Address Alex, care Constitution. 10-20—thur sun

THREE OR FOUR rooms, on ground floor, close in, for light housekeeping; no children. J. W. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—A store with basement and three floors 100 feet long. This is central and suitable for wholesale and retail, or both; will give a five years' lease. Apply to Anthony Murphy, 7 S. Broad st. 10—14—4t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IF YOU have $4,000 to invest in a well established business, address K. D. E., care general delivery, city. 10—20—7t

TAXES PAID—Your taxes taken up and carried on easy repayments. Call and see us. Georgia Land Company, 514 Temple Court. 10-12-2t

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND, repayable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 4 E. Alabama street.

MARTIN & BECKER have $500,000 to loan on good real estate security, centrally located. No. 1 South Forsyth street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 835 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty., 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

MONEY TO LEND—All the loan agents will offer you a low rate of interest now, but are you satisfied with the commission charges? We are cutting commissions to the bone. We do a large business and can afford it. Men are paying every day more commission than we would have charged them. Call on us and save money. We handle nothing but the choicest real estate loans. Barker & Holleman, Gould Building.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,500 for a client on improved real estate. W. R. Hammond, 214 English-American building. 10-20—1m

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—By an elderly gentleman a comfortable room and board in a quiet place; will pay $25 per month. W. E., care Constitution. 10-19-2t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10 sun tues thur

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Place of six acres, close in and near car line, suitable for truck or dairy farm. Farm, care Constitution. 10-13-15 16 18 20 22 23

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—I have the nicest 7-room house in Atlanta, on the north side that I can rent for $15 per month to acceptable tenant; elegantly furnished. G. W. Adair.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Salesmen for varnishes, side line; no samples; good commissions; high grade goods; state territory. Atlantic Varnish Works, Richmond, Va. 10-20—thur sat sun

SMART BOY to take orders for photographs. Call from 8 to 9, 117 N. Pryor st.

WANTED—Some responsible contractor to build two small, cheap houses; must be personally known or bring recommendations. George S. May.

WANTED—Experienced boot and shoe salesmen for Georgia and South Carolina; only those who now have experience and can command a good paying trade. Address, with references, amount of sales and territory, Dixon Bartlett Co., Manufacturers and distributors, Baltimore. 10-16-3t sun tues thur

WANTED—Salesmen to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. 8-28 sun tues thurs

$25 A WEEK and expenses paid to sell cigars; experience unnecessary; holiday offerings. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS wanted everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as official historian to the war department. Tells all about the Philippines, Dewey the man and Dewey the hero, with an official history of our war with Spain. Brimful original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book; low prices; big profits. Agents making $50 to $300 a week. Freight paid; credit given. Drop all trashy, unofficial war books. Outfits free. Address F. T. Barber, secretary, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN well acquainted with dry goods or grocery business wants position; three years' experience in mixed store; can give best of references. Address M. E. Ferrell, 72 Marietta street.

WANTED—Position as coachman or porter or anything, by respectable colored man. Best references. P. C., care Constitution.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 calls

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot, Edgewood avenue, Inman Park, ten rooms; water, gas and all modern conveniences; good servants' house and out houses; lot fronts street car line; street and sidewalk paved; a great bargain. Inquire 404 Equitable Building. 10-14-7t

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO CONNECTING front rooms with board in private family; near in; north side; references. Comfort, care Constitution.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Large, neatly furnished room and good board to couple for $8 per week; also room and board for several young men at $4 per week. 134 Ivy street. 10-19-3t

WANTED—Boarders; rooms with board at the Normandie, 286 Peachtree. 10-19-2t

LADIES' COLUMN.

OSTRICH FEATHERS—Boas cleaned, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned at I. Phillips, 4 Peachtree street, next door to Snook Furniture Co.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED QUICK—Calligraph No. 3 machine; must be cheap and in good order. Address Typewriter, 946 Broad street, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Desk space in pleasant, well lighted centrally located office. State rent and particulars. Address "Space," care Constitution.

WANTED—Office fixtures, railing and standing desk; send description. Address Wallace, care Constitution. 10-19-3t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS to handle our high-grade perfumes. Our plan wins. Large profits. Terms reasonable. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 10-13 16 18 20 23 25 27 30

AGENTS WANTED—Hon. Henry Watterson's Illustrated History of Spanish-American War; complete, authentic; for terms address National Pub Co., Lakeside bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS wanted for only official "History of Our War With Spain; Its Causes, Incidents and Results," civil, military, naval. Steel plates, maps, engravings. By Hon. Henry B. Russell, Senator Proctor (Vt.) and Senator Thurston (Neb.). Greatest seller known; 1,000 more agents wanted. We pay freight, give credit. Write for terms and territory to sole publishers. A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn. 9-24 sat tues thur

AGENTS to sell our cut-price Xmas books; 50c book 15c, $1 book 25c, $1.50 book 50c, $2.50 book 75c; credit given, freight paid, outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 624 Vine st., Cincinnati, O. 10-16-7t

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15th next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

WANTED—That watch and clock that will not run. I will make it good as new and guarantee it. W. M. McNeal, jeweler, 6 Loyd street. 10-17-tf

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell Building.

STOCKS VERY DULL

Anglo-French Controversy Drove Prices Down Sharp Fraction at Opening.

SLUGGISH AND APATHETIC

Early Decline Could Not Be Retrieved and Prices Dragged Along at Lowest Level.

New York, October 19.—Only a few days in the history of the stock exchange can offer such a record of dullness and apathy as that of today. The industrials still continued to lead the market in the volume of transactions, but even in them business was comparatively insignificant. The small acute depression existing in foreign exchanges on account of fears that there is possibility for mischief in the Anglo-French controversy over the title to the upper Nile was reflected here and drove prices down a sharp fraction at the opening. The market was so utterly sluggish and apathetic that there was no possibility of retrieving this early decline, and prices dragged along at the lowest level throughout the day. Not the least disquieting feature of the weakness of securities in foreign markets is the vagueness of the explanations. All the favorable factors in the business outlook are ignored, and there is no aggressive leadership forthcoming for a bull campaign. It is very evident, however, that stocks are very closely held, so that the dullness of the market gives it an undertone of strength. Lake Erie and Western preferred reflected doubts over the dividend which was to be acted upon at noon by an early dip of 7¼ and a subsequent rally of 10 points when the declaration of the regular dividend was announced. There was sharp declines in Lackawanna, New York Air Brake, Hawaiian Commercial and some strength in American Steel and Wire, Manhattan and a few railroad stocks. Some slight feverishness was also shown in the dealings of Metropolitan Street Railway. Otherwise the market was without feature.

The bond market was as dull as the stock market, but prices were better maintained. Total sales $1,615,000.

United States old and new 4's and the 5's registered advanced ⅛d bid price for the registered issues.

Total sales stocks today 126,800 shares, including: Atchison preferred 5,245; Manhattan 9,500; Northern Pacific 8,128; Union Pacific 5,725; St. Paul 5,350; Southern preferred 4,328; American Spirits preferred 12,110; Sugar 18,150.

Money on call easier at 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2; prime mercantile paper 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼@4.84½ for demand and at $4.87½@4.87¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.82@4.82½ and $4.85; commercial bills $4.80½.

Silver certificates 60¼@61c.

Bar silver 60c.

Mexican dollars 46¾c.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds steady.

Following are closing bid quotations:

Atchison	12⅛	St. Paul	107⅛
do preferred	33⅜	do preferred	160½
Baltimore & Ohio	44	St. Paul & Om	78⅛
Canada Pacific	81⅛	do preferred	157
Canada Southern	52	St. P. & M. M.	171
Central Pacific	24⅛	Southern Pacific	22⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅛	Southern R'y	8⅛
Chicago & Alton	152	do preferred	33⅛
C., B. & Q.	114¼	Texas & Pacific	13⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	58	Union Pacific pfd	63¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	39¼	U. P., Den. & Gulf	1
do preferred	85	Wabash	7
Del. & Hudson	102	do preferred	19⅛
Del., Lack. & W'n	141	Wheeling & L. Erie	3⅜
Den. & R. G.	12⅝	do preferred	17⅛
do preferred	53⅜	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	12⅛	Adams Express	107
do 1st preferred	33	American Express	130
Fort Wayne	170	United States	40
Great Northern pref	138	Wells Fargo	120
Hocking Valley	3⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	105⅛	A. Cot. Oil	35⅜
Lake Erie & West'n	15	do preferred	84⅜
do preferred	67	American Spirits	11⅛
Lake Shore	190⅛	do preferred	28⅛
Louisville & Nash	54⅛	Am. Tobacco	113
Manhattan L	95⅛	do preferred	115
Met. Street R'y	158⅜	Peoples Gas	102⅛
Michigan Central	105⅛	Consolidated Gas	172
Minn. & St. L.	28⅛	C. C. Co.	17
do do 1st pref	90	Colo. F. & Iron	20⅛
Missouri Pacific	32⅛	do preferred	80
Mobile & Ohio	27	Gen. Electric	78
Mo., K. & T.	10⅛	Illinois Steel	62
do preferred	30⅜	La Clede Gas	47
Chicago, Ind. & L.	7⅛	Lead	31⅛
do preferred	27⅛	do preferred	107⅛
N. J. Central	85	Nat'l Lin. Oil	3
N. Y. Central	115⅛	Pacific Mail	32⅛
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	11⅛	Pullman Palace	198
do do 1st pref	60	Silver Certificates	60⅛
do do 2d pref	30	Stnd. Rope & Twine	6
Norfolk & West	11	Sugar	112⅛
North American Co.	6⅛	do preferred	107⅛
Northern Pacific	39⅜	T. C. & I.	26⅜
do preferred	74⅜	U. S. Leather	6
Ontario & Western	14⅜	do preferred	62⅛
Ore. R. & Nav.	52⅛	U. S. Rubber	37⅜
Ore. Short Line	28	do preferred	100⅜
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	91
Reading	16⅜	Northwestern	130⅜
Rock Island	100⅜	do preferred	176⅛
St. L. & S. F.	7⅛	do preferred	
do do pref	63	C. G. W.	13⅛

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105⅜	N. J. Cent. 5s	113
U. S. new 4s reg	126⅛	N. Carolina 6s	122
do coupon	127⅛	do 4s	103
U. S. 4s	110⅛	Northern Pac. 1sts	117
do coupon	111⅛	do 3s	66⅛
do 2ds	99	do 4s	100⅜
U. S. 5s reg	111⅜	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	104⅛
do 5s coupon	113	Nor. & W. 6s	123
District 3.65s	117⅛	Northwest Consols	143
Ala. Class A	108	do deb. 5s	120⅛
do Class B	108	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
do Class C	100	do 4s	98⅛
do Currency	105	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	127⅛
Atchison 4s	93⅜	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	106⅛
do adj. 4s	71⅛	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Canada So. 2nds	108⅛	do 5s, t. r.	—
Can. Pac. 1sts		Pacific 6s of '95	102½
Chicago Terminals	88⅜	Reading 4s	81
C. & Ohio 5s	117	Rio Grande W. 1sts	87⅛
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅜	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	96⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	110⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	119⅛
D. & R. G. 4s	97⅛	St. Paul Consols 7s	159⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	106	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	119⅛
Erie Gen. 4s	70	do 5s	117⅛
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	74⅜	S. Caro. non-fund	...
Gen. Elec. 5s	108⅜	Southern Ry 5s	97⅜
G. H. & S. A. 6s	104	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	76
do 2ds	105	Tenn. new set 3s	94
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	107⅛
do con. 6s	110	do Rg. 2nds	45
Iowa Cent. 1sts	105⅛	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	77
La. new consol 4s	105	Wab. 1st 5s	113⅛
L. & N. unified 4s	90⅛	do 2ds	88⅜
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	109⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	61⅛	Virginia centuries	74⅜
do 4s	88⅜	do deferred	5
N. Y. Central 1sts	117⅛	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	59

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, October 19.—The stock market opened dull and heavy in response to the lower London and on offerings by the trading element, followed by some commission selling. At the lower market there was supporting orders and covering of shorts, which caused a slight rally in the general list. Manhattan was an exception and was strong on continued talk of buying of the stock by Metropolitan people. The Pacific stocks were sold quite freely by London, while the grangers were very dull. London has sold 10,000 shares of various stocks so far today. The arbitrage houses are still active. Moore and Schley were open buyers of Northern Pacific, but stock supplied partly by London. Flower brokers sold Sugar. London stocks were weak, and the break in them alone was a bearish influence. The St. Paul earnings were phenomenal, besides, the advances in wheat of ½c was also a good thing. Still it is impossible to work up any enthusiasm in the market for the simple reason that the people are holding aloof and watching to see what the elections will bring forth. Manhattan and People's Gas are still apparently the best sales on rallies. The grangers will probably remain somewhat dull until after election. Summary: Yesterday's market almost to standstill with utter absence of disposition to trade either way. Sugar was only active stock, and in no other issue did transactions reach 10,000 shares. Leaders said no market likely until after election, or until street had some strong opinion as to the result of the election. Manhattan reacted on absence of action regarding electrical equipment at yesterday's directors' meeting. Insiders say, however, chances against shorts for present. Sugar refining experts say gross profit in refining sugar now less than 1-16c per pound. Trunk line rates in bad shape, especially as regards passengers. Sentiment of Tobacco not bullish on ground company relapsed into control of original interests whose manipulation was unfavorable to values and ended to keep out public interest. Inside buying responsible for recent advance in Pullman.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, October 19.—Lower London caused some declines in railways here this morning, but upon the advance prices in cereals, which will undoubtedly cause increase in railway earnings, there was some support, but commission buying is of such small character that it is unworthy of mention. In the industrials the Flower crowd sold some Sugar early, but later support was given which lasted until near the closing, when half point decline followed. Tobacco was lifeless. Metropolitan was feverish and erratic. A certain newspaper, for reasons unknown to themselves, attacked this security, but made very little impression. Taking the whole market in review, there is nothing worthy of attention—a dull market generally, a bear market and with the election, foreign troubles and other conditions now pending, indications point to somewhat lower prices, but a continuation of dullness.

London, October 19.—Consols for money 109 1-16; consols for the account 109 9-16. Illinois Central 111¾. Atchison 13. Louisville and Nashville 56.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16.

Money 3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3½ per cent; do. three months' bills 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold: Buenos Ayres 151.80.

Paris, October 19.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 32½ centimes for checks.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.	Tuesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
do. preferred	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	112⅝	113¼	112⅛	112⅜	113
C., C., C. & St. L.	......	......	......	37¼	39¼
C., B. & Q.	114¼	114⅝	114	114¼	114¾
People's Gas	102⅛	102⅜	102	102⅛	102⅝
Canada Southern	53	53	52⅝	52⅜	52
D., L. & W.	142	142	140	140	138¼
Erie	......	......	......	12⅛	12⅛
Edison Gen. Elec.	......	......	......	75	78
Amer'n Tobacco	113¼	113⅜	112⅛	113	113⅜
Jersey Central	......	......	......	85	85
Lake Shore	......	......	......	190¼	190¼
National Lead	......	......	......	31⅛	31⅜
L. & N.	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	54⅝
Missouri Pacific	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32½
Baltimore & Ohio	......	......	......	44	44
Tenn. Coal & Iron	......	......	......	26½	26⅝
Northwestern	......	......	......	130⅜	131
Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
do preferred	34⅛	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	34⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	75	75	74⅞	74⅜	75½
New York Central	115	115⅛	115	115⅛	115⅛
Omaha	......	......	......	78⅛	79
Pacific Mail	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32¼
Reading	......	......	......	16⅜	16⅛
Rock Island	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅝
St. Paul	107⅛	107⅛	107	107⅛	107⅛
Union Pac. pref.	63⅛	63⅛	63¼	63⅛	65
Am'n Cotton Oil	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛
Western Union	91	91	91	91	90⅜
Am'n Spirits Co.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
U. S. Leather Pref	63⅛	64	63½	65⅛	62⅜
Manhattan	95⅛	95⅛	94⅜	93⅛	95⅛

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, October 19.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $303,607,420; gold reserve $241,516,974.

Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, October 19.—Wheat, spot No. 1 northern spring firm at 6s 5d.

Corn, spot American mixed firm 3s 9½d.

Wheat, futures closed strong, December 6s ½d; March 5s 11⅝d.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, October 19.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were flat today. They opened dull and prices steadily dwindled, closing at the lowest. The reported resignation of the French premier and heavy sales from the Paris bourse, together with a little bear selling here, were the main factors operating. Both the political and the financial situations are far from clear. The best informed operators, while anticipating neither a political nor a financial catastrophe, none the less are prepared for bad quarters of an hour in both directions. The Fashoda incident does not improve with keeping, while the financial situation in Germany and in Austria requires careful watching.

Americans were flat, but closed a fraction above the lowest.

The London discount market closed today with an upward tendency.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104½	Atl'nta 4s	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	111
Ga. 4½s, 1915	118	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	111	Columbus 5s	105
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	113	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113	Rome 6s	105
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	113	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	110	Chatta. 5s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Col. S. C. gr'd 4½ & 4s, 1913	85
		Ala. Class A	107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	101
Ga. Pac. 1st	119		
C. C. & A. 1st 1s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	198	200	Aug. & Sav.	99
Southwestern	95		A. & W. P.	103
			do deben.	101

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	118
Atlanta Loan and Investments	100

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, October 19.—Coffee, options opened yesterday with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, ruled tame and featureless with local professional interest in control; foreign cables about a stand-off; changes in statistical situation unimportant; orders few and far between and demand for spot article still sluggish; closed quiet unchanged to 5 points lower, sales 9,250 bags, including October 5.30, November 5.30 Spot, Rio quiet and tending downward; mild, small local market.

Sugar, raw firm and tending upward on increased demand, fair refining 3¾, centrifugal 96 test 4¼, molasses sugar 3½.

Refined firm and tending upward on good demand.

New Orleans, October 19.—Sugar, open kettle none, centrifugal firm, new yellow 4@4½; molasses firm, centrifugal new 19, new open kettle 45@47; sirup, new cane, 37@38.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, October 19.—Cattle in good demand and 10@15c higher. Choice steers $5.45 5.85, medium $4.90@5.15, beef steers $4.20@4.85, stockers and feeders $3@4.70, bulls $2.50@4.25, cows and heifers $3.50@4.25, calves $3@7.25, western rangers $3@4.60, western fed steers $4@5.50, Texans 3.20@4.25.

Hogs, brisk demand and 5@10c higher. Fair to choice $3.85@3.97½, packing lots $3.50@3.82½, mixed $3.55@3.95, light $3.55@3.95, pigs $2.75@3.75.

Sheep and lambs steady. Western range sheep $4.25@4.70, feeders $3.75@4.25, lambs $4@4.50 for poorest to $5.75@6 for choice flocks, feeding lambs $4.80@5.30.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; hogs, 28,000 head; sheep, 14,000 head.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, October 19.—The market for dry goods locally was subject to wet weather conditions this morning, many buyers from nearby centers being kept out for this reason. The reports of storms in various sections hindered the senders of mail orders. These causes conspired to make the day in the whole a dull one.

Groceries.

Atlanta, October 19—Roasted coffee $11.80, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5½c; New Orleans white 5¼; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10¼@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, October 19—Turpentine firm at 31½; sales 494 casks; receipts 1,030. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; receipts 2,166; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.15; F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.40; N $1.60; windowglass $1.80; waterwhite $2.15.

Charleston, October 19—Turpentine firm at 27; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, October 19—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 27½@27¾. Tar strong at $1.20. Crude turpentine firm at $1.10@1.60.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

Tomatoes, $2 to $2.50.

New Irish potatoes, $2.25 to $2.50.

Peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.

Limes, 75c to $1.

Pears, $2 to $2.25 per barrel.

California fruit:

Assorted peaches $1.25.

Assorted grapes, $2.

New York state grapes:

Five pounds Concord, 13½c.

Five pounds Catawbas, 16c.

ABSENCE OF BUYERS

Decline in Cotton Yesterday Due More Particularly to That Faction.

PURELY SCALPING MARKET

Bear Element Derived Their Chief Comfort from Continued Heavy Port and Interior Receipts.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 4 3-16 to 4⅝c.

Liverpool—Demand active; middling 3 3-32d.

New York—Quiet; middling 5 7-16c.

New Orleans—Easy; middling 5c.

Savannah—Quiet; middling 4⅞c.

Galveston—Quiet and steady; middling 5 1-16c.

Norfolk—Steady; middling 5⅛c.

Mobile—Quiet; middling 4⅞c.

Memphis—Steady; middling 5c.

Augusta—Steady; middling 5⅛c.

Charleston—Steady; middling 4 13-16c.

Houston—Dull; middling 5 1-16c.

St. Louis—Steady; middling 5c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK 1897
Saturday	1057	2536	850	1417	13412	13388
Monday	1593	1844	2150	3691	12455	11642
Tuesday	1305	2550	500	2343	14260	11849
Wednesday	1589	2800	1650	2286	14199	12163
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6144	9480	5150	9637		

New York, October 19.—By Associated Press: Trading in cotton futures today was at no time particularly active, and the lower figures scored were due to an absence of buyers rather to a predominance of sellers. The opening was quiet with prices 2@3 points lower. After further easing off 2 to 3 points, the market was practically turned over to the scalping element, and for the rest of the session fluctuations were exceptionally narrow. Taken altogether, news favored shorts, but that class of traders failed to accumulate additional extensive obligations. A few scattered selling orders were receivd shortly after the opening from abroad, and light pressure was extended by southern representatives, but aside from this trading was almost entirely of a local professional order and in part for the clearing of old ventures. Rumors from time were in circulation to the effect that frost had killed the top crop in some sections, but the trade more or less generally scouted these reports. The bear clique derived their chief comfort from the continued heavy port and interior receipts and rising temperature pretty much over the entire belt. Telegrams from many of the more important markets indicated that holders were willing in most instances to sell to an unlimited degree on the basis of prevailing prices. Exporters were taking moderate amounts, but domestic spinners purchased in a hand-to-mouth fashion, and still entertained hopes of 5c cotton at New York. The market closed steady at a net loss of 3 to 5 points.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Wednesday's Close.	Tuesday's Close.
October	5 20	5 20	5 18	5 19-20	5 23-24
November	5 23	5 23	5 20	5 20-21	5 24-25
December	5 30	5 30	5 26	5 26-27	5 30
January	5 34	5 34	5 30	5 30-31	5 34-35
February	5 39	5 39	5 35	5 35-36	5 38-39
March	5 43	5 43	5 40	5 39-40	5 43
April	5 47	5 47	5 44	5 44-45	5 48-49
May	5 51	5 51	5 48	5 48-49	5 52-53
June	5 55	5 55	5 52	5 52-53	5 56-57
July	....	....	....	....	....
August	....	....	....	....	....
September	....	....	....	....	....

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	54433	47435	20439	80484	791767	569753
Monday	82381	69051	61876	13084	812527	576893
Tuesday	74961	81894	15818	85394	858222	614449
Wednesday	72107	55182	41459	20741	884692	646251
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	284335	254493	149592	143303	.....	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

October	4 83	April	5 10
November	4 86	May	5 15
December	4 90	June	5 20
January	4 95	July	5 25
February	5 00	August	....
March	5 05	September	....

Closed steady.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 19.—Persistent offerings have been the feature of the morning with a consequent decline of prices to a lower plane than was expected with a limited demand, the latter due to the apprehension of possibilities of frost which as yet have not been realized. The market is essentially a weather one with a moderate speculation hardly sufficient to offset the large volume of receipts.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, October 19.—The frost scare spurt of Monday has entirely "petered" out, and cotton prices are again down to the level of large receipts, and possibly would be even lower but for reports of expected snow in north Texas and cold weather. Liverpool cables started today's weakness by showing 1½ points decline, this was followed by New Orleans weather reports, indicating sunshine and warmth. The opening was fractionally below yesterday's closing, but the immediate tendency was downward, and when the port receipts showed about 72,000 bales, realizing on a small scale followed. The market became narrow and dull, but closed at about the lowest prices.

As long as port receipts continue liberal and weather does indicate killing frosts, the tendency will be downward, but upon further declines would purchase.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, October 19, 12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot, demand active; large business done with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 3-32; sales 18,000 bales; American 16,100; speculation and export 1,500; receipts 6,000; American 3,100.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
October	3	3	Sellers
October and November	3	2 63¼	"
November and December	2 63-64	2 63¼	Buyers
December and January	2 63-64	2 63¼	"
January and February	2 63-64	2 63	Sellers
February and March	3	2 63½	Buyers
March and April	3 01-64	3	"
April and May	3 02-64	3 01¼	"
May and June	3 03-64	3 02¼	Sellers
June and July	3 04-64	3 03	"

Futures closed quiet.

New York, October 19.—Cotton quiet; sales 810 bales; middling uplands 5 7-16; gulf 5 11-16; net receipts 851; gross 4,467; stock 55,774.

New Orleans, October 19.—Cotton quiet; sales 3,400; middling 4 15-16; receipts 12,274; stock 198,055.

Galveston, October 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5 1-16; sales 108; receipts 22,242; stock 289,889.

Mobile, October 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 4⅞; sales 800; receipts 866; stock 41,593.

Savannah, October 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 4⅞; sales 551; receipts 12,342; stock 147,219.

Charleston, October 19.—Cotton steady; middling 4 13-16; receipts 6,990; stock 48,489.

Wilmington, October 19.—Cotton firm; middling 5; receipts 2,627; stock 49,035.

Norfolk, October 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; sales 290; receipts 4,885; stock 42,085.

Baltimore, October 19.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅜; receipts 416; stock 5,226.

Boston, October 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 7-16; receipts net 2,559; gross 9,488.

Philadelphia, October 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 11-16; receipts 100; stock 6,296.

Memphis, October 19.—Cotton steady; Middling 5; sales 6,500; receipts 4,814; stock 67,624.

Augusta, October 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; sales 1,078; receipts 3,243; stock 27,487.

Houston, October 19.—Cotton dull; sales 940 bales; middling 5 1-16; net receipts 11,541; stock 151,566; expected tomorrow 13,000, against 12,330 last year.

St. Louis, October 19.—Cotton steady; middling 5; sales 225; receipts 5,287; shipments 4,294; stock 40,677.

LEADER WAS CLOSED

Chicago Market Closed Yesterday on Account of Peace Jubilee.

OTHER MARKETS ARE HIGHER

Export Demand for Wheat Continues on a Very Large Scale—New York and St. Louis Strong.

The Chicago board of trade was closed yesterday on account of the Peace Jubilee parade.

News from other markets received by private wire shows wheat to be very strong, curb prices in Chicago being 1c higher than the close on Tuesday.

The greatest strength is derived from the heavy export demand, though the closing Liverpool cable quoted futures strong at a sharp advance.

New York was strong all day with foreign houses good buyers of options, and enormous buyers of cash grain at seaboard points for export.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, October 19.—Owing to the peace holiday there was no market in Chicago, but curb trading was at 1c advance. New York trading was light in consequence of the absence of the big leader, but prices advanced over 1c a bushel. Foreigners are good buyers. Baltimore reports the largest business done for years. Cables opened ⅞d up and closed 1⅛d above yesterday. Beerbohm's cables say the sowing for the season of 1898 will be late in England and France, and that there is practically a famine in Russian districts. Germany is entirely out of old wheat and will soon be an exporter.

Corn is sympathizing with wheat in New York and we look for a good advance tomorrow over last prices.

Gossip on Wheat.

By private wire to Paine, Murphy & Co.

New York, October 19.—Cables are strong with liberal acceptances of both wheat and corn. Little early to tell much about the initial orders. Foreigners will be buyers on the opening. No confirmation of the Argentine frost damage. Export houses say the demand is the result of small stocks and light Russian shipments, and that the political situation abroad has little, if anything, to do with the market.

Acceptances of both wheat and corn are liberal from the United Kingdom. Fair acceptances of wheat for the continent; half million bushels wheat and as much corn already accepted.

Foreign acceptance of wheat bids for export are large, but no figures are obtainable. A big business reported done; as high as 200 loads here and at our ports. Only about seventeen loads located, however.

The strength is New York is now based on export takings. A cargo of 130,000 bushels has been worked here for Genoa. Baltimore reports the heaviest business on record.

Beerbohm—German markets show almost entire exhaustion of old wheat. Germany's net imports of foreign wheat in eight months ended August 31st have been 3,961,000 quarters, against 3,300,000 previous season. The situation in Russia is practically a famine in the Volga districts, but supplies are increasing at Odessa and general stocks begin to show an increase. Offers of wheat for shipment are still at prices above western European level, and business is hardly likely to be extensive before spring.

London—Little doubt that the sowing season of 1898 will be late in England as well as in France. English farmers have had fair crops.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., October 19, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, October 19—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.85; second patent $4.15; straight 3.50c fancy 3.40; extra family 3.00. Corn, white 49c; mixed 48c Oats, white 36c; mixed 34c. Texas rust proof 37½c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 75c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 70c; small sacks 73c. Shorts 90. Stock meal 85c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $4.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $1.00; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.70.

New York, October 19—Flour firm. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 77⅛; options closed 1⅛@1⅜c higher; No. 2 red December 74⅛; May 72⅜. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 38⅛; options closed ⅛@1c higher; December 38⅛; May 40⅛. Oats, spot stronger; No. 2 28⅛; options inactive and nominal.

St. Louis, October 19—Flour firmer. Wheat steady to strong; No. 2 red in elevator 70; track 70@71⅛; October —; December 70⅛. Corn strong; No. 2 cash 31⅛ bid; October 32; December 31⅛ bid. Oats steady; No. 2 cash in elevator 23 bid; track 23⅛@24; October 18⅛; December 24 bid.

Cincinnati, October 19—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 69. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 31⅛. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 25@25½.

Provisions.

Atlanta, October 19—Clear rib boxed sides 5⅛c; clear sides 5⅛; ice-cured bellies 7¼c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7⅝c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 5⅝c; second quality 5¼c; compound 5.

St. Louis, October 19—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $8.00. Lard dull; prime steam $4.80; choice $4.85. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $1.87½; extra short clear $5.87½; ribs $6.00; shorts 6.12½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.37½; extra short clear $5.37½; ribs $5.50, shorts $5.62½.

New York, October 19—Lard dull; western steam $5.35; October 5.37; refined quiet. Pork quiet; family $12.50@13.00.

Cincinnati, October 19—Lard firm at $4.87½. Bulk meats firm at $5.37½. Bacon firm at $6.80.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, October 19—Apples, new crop $2.75@4.00. Lemons, choice $5.00@5.50; fancy $6.00@6.30. Oranges, California seedling $3.00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 75@80c. Figs, 10@11c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 12½c; pecans, 4@5c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 8@10c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, October 19—Eggs 12@13c. Butter, western creamery 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee 15@16c; choice 8c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 27½@30c; spring chickens, large, 22@24c; small 15@17½c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 60@70c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 35@45c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 10@11c. Onions, new crop, 60@80c per bu; $2.75@3.00 per bbl.

Trade Mark BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists,

or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that E. F. Pullum, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in November next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. A. R. Forsyth, administrator of estate of Charles C. Forsyth, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11-3m-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, September 7th, 1898. Margie E. Woodbury, executrix of will of William A. Woodbury, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
Sep 8—thurs—3m

FINANCIAL.

Paine, Murphy & Co

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.) References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

John W. Dickey

STOCK AND BOND BROKER

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited,

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's office, August 11th, 1898. Nellie D. Mann, administratrix of estate of John D. Mann, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
thurs & aug 12-3m

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. Peter F. Clarke, administrator of estate of Mrs. C. H. Scott, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11-3m-thur

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. John C. Hendrix, administrator of estate of Emily Hunnicutt, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11-3m-thur

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. Earle Price, administrator of estate of Percy B. Price, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11-3m-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Lovick P. Baker, administrator of estate of Osborne B. Spence, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in November next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Peter F. Clarke, administrator of estate of Hal J. Jones, deceased, has applied for leave to sell an interest in the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in November next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. W. J. Campbell, administrator of estate of J. C. McMichael, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in November next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. H. L. Woodward, administrator of estate of Marcus H. Woodward, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in November next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. John W. Williams, administrator of estate of Edmund Thomas, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in November next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Frank Crapp has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Gertrude Crapp, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in November next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898.—Ned C. Randall has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Annie E. McWallace and Katie C. Randall, minors, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in November next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Sam McClardy, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in November next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur.

FULTON COURT OF ORDINARY—Chambers, October 12, 1898. The appraisers appointed upon application of Maurice Hirsch, as next friend of Beulah Liebman, Vinie Liebman, J. F. Liebman, Helen Liebman and Beatrice Liebman, minor children of Sarah Liebman, deceased, for a twelve months' support for said minor children, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next November term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13, 20, 27; nov 3—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that S. S. Pullum, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in November next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Marie Weinmeister has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Nellie Weinmeister, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in November next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Mary Kennedy, administratrix of estate of Matt Ryan, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Nathan C. Carr, administrator of estate of Florella A. Carr, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Mary B. Church, administratrix of estate of John Church, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. John T. Paden, executor of will of Thomas N. Paden, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. James P. Field, executor of will of Fannie R. Baker, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Dennis J. Baker, administrator of estate of Georgia Spraggins, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, October 12, 1898. The appraisers appointed upon application of Mattie B. Ewing, widow of Ezekiel B. Ewing, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor child, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next November term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. James Mayson, administrator of estate of William Oliver, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Mnday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11-3m-thur

NOTICE.

The public will take notice that at a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company, held at the general office of said company in the city of Atlanta on the 15th day of September, 1898, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, in the opinion of the board of directors of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company, it is to the interest of said company to build a branch road from a point on its line between the western limits of the city of Atlanta and East Point to a point near the eastern limits of the city of Atlanta, near where said city limits are crossed by the Seaboard Air-Line and the Georgia railroad, a distance of about six miles. It is therefore resolved by the board of directors of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company that the said Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company do build a branch road from a point between where its line crosses the western city limits of Atlanta and East Point to a point near the eastern limits of the city of Atlanta near where said city limits are crossed by the Seaboard Air-Line and Georgia railroads, a distance of about six miles. And the president of this company is authorized and directed to advertise this resolution once a week for four weeks in the paper publishing sheriff's sales in the county of Fulton, said county of Fulton being the only county through which said branch road will pass, and file a certified copy of this resolution and said advertisement in the office of secretary of state."

In obedience to said resolution and the statute in such cases made and provided, this advertisement is made.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY.
By GEORGE C. SMITH, President.

AUCTION SALE.

In order to be able to comply with the new city ordinance separating the liquor business from any other business by the 1st of January, 1899, I hereby notify the public that I will on Monday, October 24, 1898, commence to sell at public auction, absolutely to the highest bidder, the greater portion of my stock—exclusive of liquors and what belongs to the liquor trade, and continue to sell from day to day until sold out. Sales at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m. Sales room 7 W. Mitchell street. The stock consists of saddles, harness and harness leather, which will be the first goods sold; boots, shoes, guns, pistols and many other articles such as are kept in a first-class variety store. Farmers and others, now is your chance to get these goods at your own price.

PETER LYNCH,
7 W. Mitchell St., and 95 Whitehall St.
LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

Terms cash; goods delivered to purchaser on the spot, when sold and paid for.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, September 7, 1898. B. F. Jones, administrator, etc., of estate of Elizabeth E. Verstille, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrator, etc., should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. James D. Garrett, administrator of estate of Caroline A. Garrett, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11-3m-thur

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. Emily P. Trowbridge, administratrix of estate of John Trowbridge, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11—3m-thur

Georgia, Fulton County.—Ordinary's Office, August 10, 1898. Samuel Young, administrator of estate of A. T. Bowne, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
aug 11-3m-thur

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

......THE......

IDEAL ROUTE

......TO......

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND THE EAST

SAVANNAH LINE

Central of Georgia Railway.
Ocean Steamship Company.

IN WINTER OR SUMMER!

Finest and fastest vessels flying the American flag in coastwise service. For information apply to railroad ticket agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager. JNO. M. EGAN, Vice-President.
SAVANNAH, GA.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect October 9.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡18	Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡13	Chattanooga	4 30 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	5 30 am
‡25	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
‡26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 30 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡21	Fort Valley	10 40 am	‡7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
19	Macon	11 10 am	‡8	Macon	8 10 am
19	Columbus	11 10 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
‡78	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n n
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡9	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	8 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm
‡14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*8	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 56 am
‡103	Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104	Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105	Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108	Jonesboro	12 06 am
*11	Macon	11 20 am	‡110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
‡113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
81	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	LaGrange	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 50 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	College Park	12 25 am	27	College Park	11 15 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	LaGrange	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡8	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 05 am
1	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seeboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
§Knoxville	7 30 am	§Knoxville	8 30 pm
§Murphy	7 30 pm	§Murphy	8 15 am

§Daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 21st, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	....	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	....	....	11 30 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	....
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	....
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	....	....
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	....	....
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	....	....
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	....	....
Lv. Danville	1 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train. Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	2 25 pm			7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm			9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis			7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm		7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am		1 10 am
Ar. Louisville			7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	....
Lv Birmingham	....	11 50 am	....
Ar Greenville	....	10 55 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	....
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	....
Ar Kansas City	7 55 pm	5 20 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

LIVELY SCENE NOT ON THE PROGRAMME

Why a New Man Played the Role of the Old Darky.

AN ACTOR WAS TOO GAY

David Rivers Made To Give Up the Part of Centennial Preston.

IT OCCURRED AT THE COLUMBIA'S MATINEE

The Manager Thought Rivers Had Been Imbibing Too Freely—Insisted on Acting; Was Fired.

Two actors in "Knobs o' Tennessee" exchange roles by order of the manager, who thought one was drinking.

THERE WAS A NEW "CENTENNIAL Preston" in the "Knobs o' Tennessee" at the Columbia last night, and the reason of it was an episode which occurred behind the scenes at the Columbia yesterday at the matinee. There was an act behind the scenes which was never intended to be billed and the star in the performance was David Rivers, who was playing "Centennial Preston," an old time darky of "de ebfore de wah" variety.

Quite a large audience was in the Columbia when the matinee began. All went well until it came time for Centennial Preston to appear, and then it was noticed that Centennial was a trifle too gay for an old family servant. The people in the audience may have thought Centennial was a very privileged character, but Manager Browne knew that Centennial had been imbibing too freely.

After the first act Rivers was told that he couldn't go on again and that a supe would be placed in the role of Centennial Preston. In fact, Manager Browne had decided that a change was necessary and had made preparations for it before the first act was over. Between the acts there were, therefore, two Centennial Prestons ready for business.

Rivers declared he would not be superseded by a supe and insisted upon playing the part. He had to be held so as to keep the audience from being electrified by the appearance of a pair of Centennial Prestons. There was no room for the introduction of the Siamese twins in the play.

Two firemen, who were behind the scenes, aided the manager in persuading Rivers to give up the part.

Rivers finally decided to retire and he went into his room and washed the burnt cork from his face and donned his everyday clothes. When he reappeared as David Rivers, Manager Browne told him he was wanted no longer, and there was an actor without a job.

Those who witnessed the scene behind the scenes said it was highly amusing and as entertaining as anything which was given to the audience. Rivers, with his face blackened, while he argued and insisted upon acting, presented a ludicrous spectacle. The new Centennial Preston stood by and waited for the matter to be settled. The other actors gathered around and seemed to enjoy the little scene which was not on the programme.

Manager Browne says that while Rivers was not drunk, he was not exactly sober enough to play the part of the negro.

"The Knobs o' Tennessee" closed its engagement here last night and it will finish the season with a new man playing the old time darky.

MR. CABANISS BACK FROM OHIO

President of National Union Returns from Meeting of Trustees Held at Toledo.

Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, president of the National Union, returned to Atlanta yesterday from Toledo, O., where he has spent several days in attendance upon the meeting of the board of trustees and also the finance committee of the National Union.

The order of which Mr. Cabaniss is president is a fraternal and benevolent society with a membership of 50,000, representing every state in the country. The insurance feature is one of the largest connected with the order, having at the present time $150,000,000 of insurance in the names of its beneficiaries.

The society is organized and operated under the laws of the state of Ohio and the trustees composing what is known as the senate meet annually and examine into the condition of the union from every standpoint.

At the last session of the board of directors assessments were made for the establishment and publication of a monthly journal to be known as The National Union. This magazine will contain facts of interest regarding the society and the progress and condition of each department. A copy will be mailed to each member of the order and in this way the members will be kept posted with regard to the status of the union.

Mr. Cabaniss spoke in high terms of the reception accorded the members of the board of trustees and of the finance committee by the people of Toledo and states that he was entertained royally while away from the city.

He expressed the opinion that the National Union was never in better condition financially or otherwise than at the present time and that the recent meeting was one of the most harmonious in every respect he ever attended.

ONE IN EVERY FOUR.

One Person in Every Four Suffers from Piles.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes gives temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

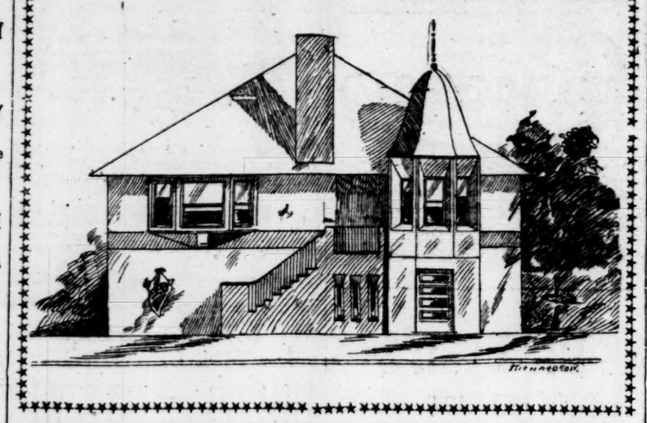
Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it contained cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for free book on cause and cure of piles.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

PROPOSED BUILDING OF ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB



The building of the Atlanta Athletic Club, which is to be erected on Edgewood avenue between Pryor and Ivy streets, will be a model structure for the purpose of a clubhouse and will be an ornament to that section of the city. The owners of the property on which the building is to be put up have closed the contract for the work and the clubhouse will be started in a few days.

The plans of the building represented above are unique and arrangements have been made for including every convenience known to the modern clubhouse.

The gymnasium, which is to take up a large part of the space in the house, will be the largest in the city and in point of improved apparatus probably the most complete in the south. The "gym" will be furnished by the firm of Spalding Bros., of Chicago. Instead of several clubrooms, the members preferred one large room in which will be built a massive stone fireplace. The large running track to be built above the gymnasium will be one of the features of the clubhouse.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

Greek George, whose surname sounds like Maveroons, runs one of the many fruit stands in the city. Sunday afternoon George sold a man a piece of chewing tobacco which the customer said made him sick and then tried to return it. As a compromise George exchanged a pint of chestnuts for the tobacco. In the meantime a quarrel arose about a man selling mean tobacco and then there was a fight. While it was not a case of Greek meeting Greek, nevertheless there came a tug of war, and the police took a hand and arrested all parties.

At Judge Andy's matinee yesterday George had not only to answer for the row, but he was also charged with violating the Sunday law for selling any sort of tobacco—good, bad or indifferent.

George had a speech to make, which he did with a roll of his R's and a twist of his English that made his words sound like they were being tossed out of a cotton gin. He said he was sorry that he had infringed on the law, but he must protest that he did not make the tobacco and if it was poor it was not his fault.

"I don't care what kind of tobacco it was," said Judge Andy, "but I do know it was a violation of the law to sell it, even if it was too rotten for a lockjaw poultice, and I will fine Greek George $3.75 for the sale."

Backed Up His Prophecies.

It appears that Frank Richardson, a negro who was charged with being a firebug with intent to make a bonfire, is an alleged prophet and the intention to burn down a house was only for the purpose of sustaining his prophetical reputation. He told a negro woman that something "awful was going to happen to her," and kept telling her that for three months. He even tried to play ghost to impress upon her mind that the awful happening was coming. All the neighborhood got alarmed, and finally Saturday night Frank kerosened the woman's house and was applying the match when he was discovered and arrested by two officers.

"I ain't er been er playin' de hant," said Frank in a solemn voice, "and ef a nigger 'tempted ter burn down dis widow 'oman's house it warn't me."

But Judge Andy believed it was him to the value of $15.75.

Martha nd Her Bottle.

Martha Wood had a bottle of whisky Saturday night with which she was dissatisfied. Her last 50 cents had gone for the liquor and when she reached a street light she held the bottle up and exclaimed:

"Dar now, dat man shore done cheat me 'bout dis here liquor."

Another woman came along and to her Martha communicated her grievance, and the second woman was also of the opinion that the whisky was as sorry as the man who sold it.

While Martha was holding her indignation meeting about the whisky, the mission on Decatur street turned out and a large number of people just from divine worship were forced to hear Martha curse and to see her holding the bottle up to the light. Such a scene was not in harmony with religious sentiment and it wasn't long before Martha and her bottle were at the police barracks.

Judge Andy made the last chapter to the little episode by sending Martha to the city stockade for a month. The bottle is in the possession of the city government.

His Honor on Dress Parade.

S. G. Saunders, of company I, Second Georgia, had his honor out on dress parade last Saturday and when one of the regulars trampled on it he put up a good fight and came out winner.

Saunders said he went into a saloon and the regular invited him to take a drink, which invitation was accepted without any parley or peace commission. As soon as the beer had disappeared the regular wanted a little reciprocity and told the Second Georgia that it had to come across. The Second Georgia didn't come, and then the regular said he knew all along that the Second Georgia boys were "no good." Saunders put on his fighting clothes and landed a blow where it paralyzed the regular for half a minute.

Judge Andy didn't see from the evidence that the Second Georgia had any casus belli and asked Saunders for an indemnity of $5.75.

Bicycle Officer McCurdy reported yesterday morning the strangest killing of a dog that is on record in the city.

"I started home from the police barracks," says Officer McCurdy, "Monday night upon my private wheel, and when I approached the corner of Butler and Gilmer streets there was a barrel in my path. I was riding near the curbing with my head down. The barrel had been filled with trash and a tramp dog, in trying to get at the refuse, had turned the barrel over and made himself a prisoner. All this I learned afterwards. I was going down grade and was clipping it right along when my wheel struck the barrel amidships with considerable force. The barrel and the bicycle went one way and I went the other. The dog was knocked over and his neck was broken. He gave one howl and lay perfectly dead. The noise brought out the man who owned the trash barrel and he said he had seen the dog turn over the barrel early in the evening and he decided to let him stay there. I believe this is the strangest killing of a dog ever reported in police circles."

All who heard the story admitted it had the blue ribbon for novelty.

A Death Blow to Conjure.

Judge Andy has been called upon to officially announce from the bench that he doesn't believe in conjure, and he has issued a pronunciamento setting forth that in his court conjure will not be recognized any more than ghosts and hobgoblins.

Ida Phillips had Fannie Potts arrested and when the case was called at Judge Andy's matinee yesterday Ida swore that Fannie had been caught sprinkling "conjure" in front of her door.

"Dat's whut all de row was about, jedge," said Ida, "and ef Fannie, dere, hadn't er sprinkled dat conjure on my door I would not er raised de rucas."

The conjuring was done near the corner of Piedmont and Auburn avenues and Officer Hudson made the arrest night before last.

"I want to tell you negroes," said Judge Andy, "that there is no such thing as conjure and I won't let any of you come into this court and plead justification because you believe somebody has been trying to conjure you. So this time I will fine both Fannie and Ida, the conjurer and the conjuree, $3.75 each."

Just Must Have Trouble.

John Curry, a six-foot negro with the marks of a throat-cut on his neck, is one of the most persistent seekers after trouble in police circles. He was tried in the city court Monday morning for an assault and battery on his wife and through a technicality got off. He went straight home with a double-barrel shotgun and threatened to kill his wife, his children and all of the neighbors who sympathized with them. His wife had to flee for her life and two policemen found John with the gun and locked him up.

It was shown to Judge Andy yesterday afternoon that Curry lost no time after his case in the city court was dismissed, but went direct to his home and raised the row.

Curry tried to make the recorder believe that he only went by his home to give the children some candy, but this was too sweet a tale to suit the other testimony and his general character.

"If the juries don't handle you," said Judge Andy to Curry, "I will, and I will keep you in the city chaingang the rest of your life. This time you can go for as long as I can send you up, thirty days."

Wanted a Wedding Stopped.

Monday night a negro woman entered the office of Captain Jennings at police barracks nearly out of breath.

"I wants a policeman to arrest a man quick," she exclaimed.

"What about?" asked the captain.

"I wants him held till I can get a warrant for a breach of promise," she replied. "He promised to marry me and now he is marrying another woman this very night. If I don't get him cotched quick he will done be that other woman's husabnd."

The captain explained that he couldn't make an arrest under the circumstances and the woman left with danger in her eyes. It was expected that the police would be called upon to arrest a murderess before the night was over, but nothing further was heard from the episode.

The city prison was crowded yesterday. All the cells and all the corridors were full. There had been a big rush at the police barracks Saturday night and the crowded prison was the result of it.

In the first corridor, in which are the cells for white men, there were a number of people who were still drunk, having been arrested Sunday morning, and they kept up a loud talk mixed with oaths all day—a discord in the harmony of as beautiful a day as can be witnessed among Georgia's hills in October.

Down the corridor of the negro male portion of the prison were more than fifty men. A few were sleeping off the effects of the Saturday night's debauch, but the most of them were apparently perfectly happy. About twenty of them were perched yesterday afternoon on the top of the cells, like a row of crows, and were singing hymns, and it was not bad singing, either. "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "De Gospel Ship of Zion," "The Promised Land" and other old-time sacred songs were sung with a zest, and an outsider would never have believed that the singers were locked up in a prison.

In the corridor for negro women there were about twenty prisoners and nearly all of them were stretched out on the floor asleep nearly all day Sunday. One was reading a copy of a dime novel and two were sewing buttons on their clothes.

Up stairs there were three white women—red-eyed, sallow, jaded-looking creatures—who were begging to get out. Saturday night's spree showed in their trembling hands and shaky voices. Of all the poor wretches in the city prison they were the most to be pitied, for their condition was miserable in the extreme.

All this was back in the prison. In front of the police barracks everything was quiet and peaceful, and Decatur street which is such a scene of turmoil, noise and strife Saturday night, was enjoying a siesta in keeping with the beautiful Sabbath.

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SIX PROMOTIONS IN THIRD GEORGIA

Governor Atkinson Appoints Two Captains and Four Lieutenants.

NO SUCCESSOR TO CANDLER

Lieutenant Colonel Berner Will in All Probability Be the Man.

APPOINTMENT WILL COME VERY SOON

The Governor Is Waiting Until Colonel Candler's Resignation Is Accepted. Pottle and Gilbert Captains.

Several vacancies were filled yesterday in the Third regiment, Georgia volunteers.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON WAS TOO ILL yesterday to get to the capitol, but he appointed two captains and four lieutenants in the Third Georgia regiment.

A successor to Colonel John S. Candler was not appointed, because so far as known here, Colonel Candler's resignation has not been accepted by the department at Washington. It is generally believed that when the resignation is accepted and a vacancy is thus made, the governor will promote Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Berner.

Lieutenant Colonel Berner was here yesterday, but he would not discuss the situation. It is known, though, that he likes the work and will accept the position of colonel if it is tendered to him. Some of his friends who were here during the day, stated that they believed he would be appointed. In the event he is promoted other changes will probably be made and other promotions will follow.

Information that Colonel Candler's resignation has been received may come at any hour and at most it will hardly be delayed more than two or three days. It is confidently expected by tomorrow.

Major R. E. L. Spence, of the regular army, senior major of the Third regiment, will most likely be appointed lieutenant colonel and Major Marcus Beck will be advanced to senior major. Major Beck is very popular with the men. One of the Third, who was in Atlanta yesterday, said: "Major Beck is the best liked man in the regiment. We took an eighteen mile march with him yesterday."

The boys did not mind the march at all. They have become well seasoned and can do twenty miles a day and return in good condition.

The appointments made by the governor yesterday were:

First Lieutenant Joseph E. Pottle, company I, to be captain company F, vice Captain Sanford, resigned.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Gilbert, company M, to be captain company L, vice Captain Sanders, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Max E. Land, company D, to be first lieutenant company M, vice Gilbert, promoted.

Second Lieutenant W. P. Clarke, company A, to be first lieutenant company A, vice Pottle, promoted.

Sergeant Tilden Adamson, company A, to be second lieutenant company D, vice Land, promoted.

First Sergeant Edgar P. Guinn, company F, to be second lieutenant company A, vice Clarke, promoted.

All these appointments date from yesterday. Captain Pottle has the reputation of being very considerate of his men. He looks after them and they appreciate it. He is a lawyer and he joined the regiment from Baldwin county.

Captain Gilbert is from Perry county. He was an officer in the local military at his home and he was treasurer of his county when he enlisted. Lieutenant Clarke is from Elberton. Second Lieutenant Tilden Adamson was formerly a member of The Constitution's reportorial staff and is an enthusiastic soldier. Second Lieutenant Guinn is from Conyers and is a brother of Major R. J. Guinn, of Fulton.

First Lieutenant Land was promoted for merit.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The possibility of living two hundred years seems to many a wild sort of scientific dream. So did crossing the Atlantic by steamers; so did conveying intelligence by electricity; so did all the startling inventions of these latter days. We cannot defy death, but can by the constant use of distilled water as made by the Sanitary Still add many happy years to our life. Large circular all about pure distilled water free. The Sanitary Still Co., 70 S. Forsyth street.

POLICE STOPPED CAKE WALK.

A Raided Dance After Being Broken Up Came Near Causing a Small Riot.

A negro dance, which the police broke up, came near causing a riot night before last at the corner of Garnett and South Pryor streets. Albert Mims, a professional "cake walker," gave the dance, at least, he was on the door. Over a hundred negroes were in attendance and about 9:30 o'clock the festivities began. Just as a couple were beginning to walk for the cake the police raided the place, which was on South Broad street, and because the proprietors of the hall did not have a permit from the chief of police the lights were turned out and the dance stopped.

Mims ran off with all the door receipts and about seventy-five men went after him. They overtook him at the corner of Garnett and Pryor streets, and made a demand for the money they had paid at the door. A woman got mixed up in the row and she ran off and got a police officer and had all the men arrested for cursing in her presence.

The case was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon and Judge Calhoun dismissed all the cases with the remark that the men had a right to get mad when they were being swindled.

NOT NOR BUT

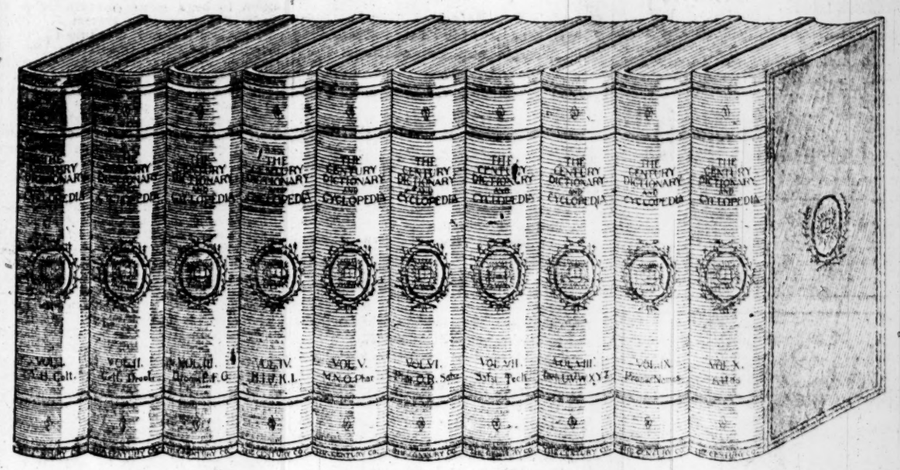
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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The Century is the Standard in the Best Universities.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., October 19, 1898, 8 p. m.—The map for the evening shows an area of high barometer in the northwest and another in the southeast, and an area of low pressure in the upper lake region and the southwest.

The temperature ranges from 24 degrees at Rapid City, S. D., to 76 degrees at Corpus Christi, Tex.

The weather is clear in the middle Atlantic states and generally cloudy elsewhere, with rain falling at Jupiter and Key West, Fla., and snow at Huron and Rapid City, S. D.

Heavy rains fell in southern Florida and a thunder storm occurred at Palestine, Tex. Also light rains at New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

The indications are favorable for warmer and partly cloudy weather with showers in Georgia Thursday.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	59
Daily normal temperature	62
Highest temperature	70
Lowest temperature	48
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1	.08

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., October 19, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hrs.
New York, cloudy	58	70	.56
Norfolk, clear	58	70	.00
Charlotte, clear	60	68	.00
Raleigh, clear	58	68	.00
Wilmington, clear	60	68	.00
Charleston, clear	64	72	.00
Augusta, clear	62	70	.00
Jacksonville, clear	62	70	.00
Jupiter, rain	72	78	.82
Key West, rain	70	80	.80
Atlanta, clear	64	70	.00
Tampa, part cloudy	70	74	.00
Pensacola, clear	70	74	.00
Montgomery, clear	66	76	.00
Vicksburg, clear	66	76	.00
New Orleans, clear	68	74	.00
Port Eads, pt. cloudy	72	76	.00
Palestine, cloudy	70	82	.14
Galveston, cloudy	76	80	.01
Corpus Christi, clear	78	82	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	56	60	.00
Detroit, cloudy	44	46	.00
Chicago, cloudy	42	44	.04
St. Paul, cloudy	44	46	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	44	48	.10
Kansas City, cloudy	40	44	.00
Omaha, cloudy	38	40	.00
Huron, snow	32	34	.02
Rapid City, snow	24	34	.01
North Platte, pt. cloudy	34	40	.00
Dodge City, pt. cloudy	36	40	T
Abilene, cloudy	56	68	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

WAS STABBED ELEVEN TIMES.

Kendrick Johnson Tried for Assault on Ed Mays—Wounded Man Has Been in the Hospital.

Ed Mays limped into the police court yesterday afternoon and testified against Kendrick Johnson. Both are negroes, and Mays swore that about two weeks ago Johnson stabbed him nine times in the back and twice in the head. Mays had been laid up at the hospital ever since the attempt was made to kill him by a dozen men, chief among whom was Johnson.

Johnson denied that he was in the crowd but Mays was positive he was the leader, and the recorder fined Johnson $30.75, which he failed to pay and went to the city chaingang for a month.

Mays will take out a warrant for Johnson for an assault with intent to murder.

Notice!

The Western and Atlantic railroad has arranged to run a special train—Atlanta to Carterville—leaving Atlanta after Pain's fireworks, about 10 p. m., October 20th and 21st, for accommodation of its patrons. This train will stop at Bolton, Vinings, Smyrna, Marietta, Kennesaw, Acworth, Allatoona, Emerson and Cartersville.

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

Assembled for Muster Out.

Montgomery, Ala., October 18.—(Special.) Practically all of the men composing the Second regiment, Alabama volunteers, excepting the hundred or more who enlisted from Mississippi, and who are debarred by the Alabama quarantine against that state, have arrived here and have gone into camp at Camp Herbert, near the state fair grounds. Their furloughs will expire tomorrow. It will require about ten days for the men to be examined and mustered out, and at this time there appears to be no doubt but that all of the men of the First and Second Alabama regiments will be released from the service.

Captain Ward for Governor.

Montgomery, Ala., October 18.—(Special.) The newspaper statement that General C. M. Shelley and Congressman Jesse F. Stallings are the only announced candidates for the democratic nomination for governor by the convention which will be held in the spring of 1900, does an injustice to Hon. William C. Ward, of Birmingham. Captain Ward is a candidate, and frankly acknowledges as much. He is probably not as conspicuous in state politics as the other gentlemen mentioned, but he is recognized as a lawyer of fine ability and a gentleman of high integrity. He is conspicuous in the councils of the Baptist church in Alabama, and these three elements of strength will, it is believed, make his candidacy formidable.

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. & Traf. Mgr., New York, N. Y.

"What's in a name?"

Can't Get Wheeler for Commandant.

Montgomery, Ala., October 18.—(Special.) Governor Johnston recently wrote the adjutant general at Washington requesting that Second Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, Jr., be detailed to act as commandant of the corps of the University of Alabama. The adjutant general has replied that under the present condition it is not desirable to detach officers of the regular army from their appropriate commands and duties, for the purpose of giving instructions at institutions of learning. Lieutenant Wheeler will therefore not come to the university—for the present session, at least.

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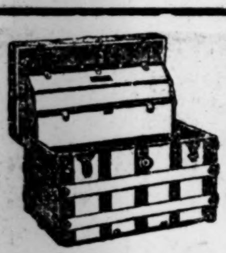
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STATE FINANCES ARE REVIEWED

Comptroller General W. A. Wright Prepares an Elaborate Report.

TOO MUCH PROPERTY ESCAPES

Suggests a Method for Getting More Invisible Property on Books.

HE RECOMMENDS TAX COMMISSIONERS

Georgia's Tax Rate Has Been Increasing Steadily for Years—State's Receipts and Expenditures.

There are many items of interest which are given in detail in the report.

NO REPORT MADE BY THE STATE officers is of greater value and interest than that of the comptroller general, Colonel W. A. Wright. His report for the year ending September 30, 1898, shows that, in the twelve months preceding, the state's receipts from all sources amounted to $3,121,206.57.

On October 1, 1897, the state had a balance in its treasury of $422,246.20.

The total payments by the treasurer for the year were $3,423,448, leaving a balance on the 1st day of this month of a little more than $120,000.

The tax rate for this year is higher than ever before, but it will be observed that the property on the digest is $52,000,000 less this year than it was in 1892.

The report gives the following statement of the condition of the treasury:

Balance in treasury Oct. 1, 1897 ..	$ 422,246 20
Receipts from all sources from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898 ..	3,121,206 57
Total amount to be accounted for ..	$3,543,452 77
Executive warrants paid by treasurer	$3,353,690 16
Warrants speaker of house and president of senate ..	69,758 04
Total payments by treasurer..	$3,423,448 20
Total in treasury October 1, 1898 ..	$ 120,004 57

The comptroller general presents a statement showing the assessed value of the whole taxable property of the state and the state tax levy for every year since 1879. He says in this connection:

"It will be observed from this statement that, notwithstanding the continued large increase in the taxable property of the state from year to year, the rate of taxation has also increased correspondingly, thus largely increasing the burdens of the people."

The statement is as follows:

Year.	Property on Digest.	Railroad Property.	Total.	State Tax Rate. Mills.
1879	$225,993,419	$ 9,866,129	$234,959,548	3½
1880	238,934,126	12,490,525	251,424,651	3½
1881	254,252,630	16,741,258	270,993,888	3
1882	268,519,976	18,729,427	287,249,408	3
1883	284,881,951	22,030,404	306,921,355	2½
1884	294,885,370	22,188,901	317,074,271	3
1885	299,146,798	22,548,818	321,695,616	3½
1886	306,507,578	22,981,927	329,489,655	3½
1887	316,605,329	24,899,592	341,504,021	3.77
1888	327,863,331	29,304,127	357,167,453	3.56
1889	345,938,837	34,250,477	380,189,314	4
1890	377,366,784	38,462,161	415,828,945	3.96
1891	402,586,468	42,383,287	444,969,755	5.08
1892	421,149,509	42,604,025	463,753,534	4.85
1893	410,644,753	42,000,154	452,644,907	4.61
1894	388,428,748	40,584,775	429,012,923	4.37
1895	370,739,521	39,952,572	410,692,093	4.56
1896	370,526,638	42,780,835	413,307,473	4.56
1897	370,034,912	42,286,457	412,321,369	5.21
1898	369,118,403	42,695,508	411,813,911	6.21

Continuing the report says:

"The property of railroads, which is exempt by their charters from ad valorem taxation, is not included in the statement above, but is estimated to be worth $18,000,000, which, added to the value of the railroad property assessed for taxation, would make the total value of this property about $60,000,000. It will be observed from the foregoing table that up to the year 1893 the increase in the value of our property has been quite large each year, but since that time the valuations have remained about the same, notwithstanding the general depression which has prevailed in all sections of our country.

"To show in detail to what extent many of the chief and more important classes of our property have increased in value, I have prepared the following statement.

	1879.	1897	1898.
City and town real estate ..	$49,007,286	$115,253,297	$116,948,535
Lands ..	90,493,822	120,833,012	119,119,787
Live stock.....	21,017,634	21,820,047	20,954,178
Farm implements.	2,971,372	5,166,662	4,879,523
Household furniture ..	9,156,404	15,505,877	15,539,575
Merchandise ..	12,012,755	17,877,738	18,993,393
Money, etc....	25,513,005	31,027,048	30,444,704
Cotton factories.	1,640,000	9,143,668	8,463,878
Iron works, etc	295,640	915,297	871,595
Bank capital ..	4,667,567	13,027,734	13,417,240
Railroad property	9,866,129	42,286,457	42,695,508

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY RETURNED BY COLORED TAXPAYERS FROM 1879 TO 1898.

1879 ..	$ 5,182,398
1880 ..	5,764,293
1881 ..	6,478,951
1882 ..	6,589,876
1883 ..	7,582,395
1884 ..	8,021,525
1885 ..	8,153,390
1886 ..	8,655,298
1887 ..	8,936,479
1888 ..	9,631,271
1889 ..	10,415,330
1890 ..	12,322,003
1891 ..	14,196,735
1892 ..	14,869,575
1893 ..	14,960,675
1894 ..	14,387,730
1895 ..	12,941,230
1896 ..	13,292,816
1897 ..	13,619,690
1898 ..	13,719,200

ESTIMATE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES DERIVED.

Poll taxes..	$ 225,000
Amount received from assessments on property..	1,000,000
Half rental W. & A. R. R....	210,006
Tax on liquor dealers..	109,500
Fees from inspection of fertilizers..	16,749
Net hire of state convicts..	24,000
Dividends from state stock in Georgia railroad..	2,046
Tax on shows..	6,000
Fees from inspection of oils..	15,000
Total..	$1,610,301

The Revenue Laws.

The comptroller general suggests a complete revision of the tax laws of the state. He emphasizes this matter and makes a strong argument in favor of revision, which no doubt will bear fruit because it is a subject of great interest to thousands of taxpayers. On this subject Colonel Wright says:

"The question of taxation is one that vitally affects our people and demands and should receive the most careful and intelligent consideration at the hands of the incoming legislature. It being made by law the duty of the comptroller general to suggest in his annual report such improvements in the revenue laws as his experience and observation may deem wise, I would respectfully recommend a revision of our entire code of tax laws.

"Many of our laws are conflicting, vague and difficult of construction, and almost impossible to harmonize one with the other. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that they have been enacted from time to time without due consideration of previous legislation affecting the same subject matter. Georgia has grown to be a great commonwealth and much of her revenue system is old, imperfect and entirely unsuited to her changed conditions. One if not the chief defect of our present system of taxation is the general inequality of taxable values, whereby one citizen is taxed higher than his neighbor, and one county is taxed on a different basis from the adjoining counties. While there is no fairer or better method of taxation than the ad valorem system properly and justly executed, yet there is none more oppressive, unjust or unequal when loosely or imperfectly administered. The most objectionable feature of our system and the one which produces the greatest inequality, is the law which requires taxpayers to value their own property for taxation. We are all aware that equality or uniformity in values cannot be attained when no two persons will agree as to the valuation of the same class of property, and of course it must be apparent that the wider the difference of opinion the greater the want of equality and uniformity in said values. This, of course, distributes the burdens of taxation unequally, and some system should be adopted to correct this evil. In addition to these inequalities in the assessments of our property which so universally obtain, I beg to call attention to a yet greater evil which is as general as the one just alluded to. I refer to the return and assessment of such property as is termed invisible personal property, such as money, notes, accounts, stocks and bonds.

Property Which Escapes.

"It is a generally known fact that this class of property, although representing a very large part of the wealth of this state, is not assessed or listed for taxation, and therefore the holders thereof escape taxation altogether on this property. This report will show that the total value of stocks and bonds returned this year is $4,255,304; value of money, notes, accounts and obligations for money of all kinds is only $30,444,704, and the value of merchandise of all kinds is only $18,993,393. I am confident that if all such property could be reached and added to the tax digests it would increase our state assessments two hundred million dollars and thus decrease our tax levy 33 per cent, all of which can be accomplished by proper legislation without injustice to the holders of this class of property. I know that the universal protest of our people against the constantly increasing tax levies is not because of our appropriations for the education of their children, for they know that they get value received for the expenditure of every dollar of this money, nor on account of the liberal appropriations for pensions for the old and fast passing away veterans and widows of soldiers who gave their lives for their country, nor yet for the money expended in sustaining our noble charities, for this is but the discharge of a Christian duty and is pleasing in the sight of God. Nor is it because there is any complaint that every dollar taken from the pockets of the people by taxation has not been honestly accounted for, because a committee composed of five of the most intelligent, conscientious and business men of the last legislature made a thorough investigation of the state's expenditures and found but little to condemn. But these protests are because of the high rate of taxation growing out of this want of uniformity and equality in the distribution of the burdens of taxation and which should be corrected without delay. I have given much careful and patient study to this question and believe that if the legislature will adopt my suggestions the evils alluded to can be corrected and most of the invisible property of the state made to bear its just proportion of the taxes of the state, and thus relieve land and other real estate from the heavy and unjust assessments which have been constantly increasing upon it to meet current expenses.

Tax Commissioners Proposed.

"The large holders of invisible property are as a rule persons of large wealth and better able to contribute to the taxes of the state than farmers and small homeowners in our cities and towns, and should not be allowed to escape taxation. Alabama has but recently passed an act providing for the appointment of tax commissioners for each county to remedy similar evils in that state, and my information is that millions of dollars have been listed for taxation that have been escaping taxation, and this, too, without a dollar's expense to the state. I would therefore suggest that a similar law be passed with such modification as may seem wise."

A recommendation is made that the wild land laws be amended and he suggests that the law be amended so that fi. fas. issued for taxes against property in the hands of receivers may be levied on the property if the taxes are not promptly paid.

The comptroller general also recommends that the bonds of tax collectors and receivers be reduced. Now collectors and receivers have to give bond for one-third more than the estimated taxes of the entire county. As the state could not possibly recover more than the collector collects, it is recommended that the bond be reduced, as it costs a considerable sum to make the bond with surety companies.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for all bronchial affections. It is a great mistake to allow a cough or cold to run on, for it may develop serious throat or lung trouble. Take Bull's Cough Syrup at once.

Sues for Insurance Money.

Mrs. Hannah Guthman filed a suit to recover insurance money from the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum yesterday. She alleges that her husband, Solomon Guthman, left his home and family in 1891 and has never returned. She has made demand for the money, but payment, she alleges, has been refused.

You Are Dying

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

Notice!

The Western and Atlantic railroad has arranged to run a special train—Atlanta to Cartersville—leaving Atlanta after Pain's fireworks, about 10 p. m., October 20th and 21st, for accommodation of its patrons. This rtain will stop at Bolton, Vinings, Smyrna, Marietta, Kennesaw, Acworth, Allatoona, Emerson and Cartersville. C. E. HARMAN, General Passenger Agent.

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Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

For rates to Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and the northwest, call on S. L. Parrott, traveling passenger agent of the C. , H. and D. Ry., No. 10 Kimball House, Atlanta. 10-13-2t

School Supplies

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co. 39 Marietta street.

MAJOR TUCKER GOES TO CHICAGO

Paymaster Has Been Transferred to the Department of the Lakes.

HE IS NOW IN MINNESOTA

Major Tucker Will Not Return to This City, It Is Reported.

THREE OTHER PAYMASTERS ALSO LEAVE

Majors Walton, Folger and Graham Are Relieved from Duty in the Department of the Gulf.

Major Tucker has been transferred from Atlanta to department of the lakes with headquarters at Chicago.

MAJOR W. F. TUCKER HAS BEEN ordered to report at once to Chicago and be assigned to duty as paymaster with the department of the lakes.

The order transferring Major Tucker to Chicago came yesterday and was no surprise to the officials of the department of the gulf. Since the affair in the office of the Majestic some weeks ago was given to the public the matter of the officer's transfer has been under the consideration of the authorities at Washington and it is understood that while Major Tucker left the city on furlough, he was called to Washington to consult with reference to his new assignment.

At the present time Major Tucker is visiting St. Paul, Minn., where his family resides, and from there he will go direct to Chicago to assume his new work without returning to Atlanta.

Colonel Glenn, chief paymaster of the department of the gulf, said, yesterday, in speaking of the transfer of Major Tucker:

"The transfer of Major Tucker leaves this department with four vacancies, but the work is now decreasing and we do not need as many men as formerly."

Major C. S. Walton, who has been on duty as paymaster with the army in Porto Rico and recently returned, has been relieved from duty. Two other volunteer paymasters were yesterday released from service by order of the war department and both of them will go to Chicago—Major John W. Folger, who has been in service at Santiago and who was attacked with yellow fever while there, and also Major Graham.

FLAGG GOES TO ALABAMA.

Will Examine the Second Alabama Before It Is Mustered Out.

Assistant Surgeon Flagg, one of the officers connected with the hospitals at Fort McPherson, has been detailed by the war department to report to Montgomery, Ala., and examine the troops of the Second Alabama regiment before they are mustered out.

The Second Alabama was given a thirty-day furlough some weeks ago and the regiment will report at Montgomery to be mustered out of the service. Captain Flagg is recognized as one of the ablest surgeons at Fort McPherson, where he has been stationed for the greater part of the summer. He will probably leave for Montgomery in a few days and will be engaged in the work of examining the men of the Second Alabama the greater part of next week.

Partial Raise of Quarantine.

Montgomery, Ala., October 19.—(Special.) Frosts having fallen throughout northern Alabama, Governor Johnston today ordered the quarantine raised against all yellow fever infected points as far as the half of the state north of Calera is concerned. The embargo will be continued for some weeks in the southern half. Frosts have fallen in practically all of the counties, but yellow fever was not dead here until this date last year and several hundred cases developed afterwards, hence the precaution.

Railway Notes.

John M. Forbes, Sr., chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, is dead.

L. J. Parks, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad and branches, has resigned.

At the session of the Missouri Valley Car Service Association yesterday the resignation of Manager Sanford was accepted and Elmer E. Mote was unanimously chosen to succeed him. Mr. Sanford goes to Chicago to accept the management of the Chicago Car Service Association. The question of consolidating the Missouri Valley Association with that of St. Louis was voted upon.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have adopted plans and they are about ready to let the contract for a new $100,000 inbound freight station in Baltimore. The new building will be 600 feet long, 42 feet wide and 6 stories high. It will occupy the site of the present inbound station, which is on Eutaw street, between Camden and Barre streets. The new building will have a cold storage plant in the basement and the upper floors will be used as a storage warehouse, and all freight will be loaded and unloaded from wagons under cover.

The Galveston, Houston and Kansas City road is aimed to connect the gulf port with Kansas City in less than a year.

Complaint Against Mismanagement.

Having purchased two box seat tickets for box "G" for Pain's fireworks display last night (18th) on the statement of the ticket seller that only one seat would be sold in the box, I presented my coupon to an usher, and when I reached the box found already ten people in the box. I mentioned to the usher the statement of the ticket seller that only ten seats for the box would be sold and demanded my seats. Every one of the ten in the box had coupons for that box and mine made twelve. I was unable to get in the box with the young lady I was with and was compelled to take seats in the grandstand. In box "H" there were also twelve people. On complaining today to the ticket seller and manager, they told me they could do nothing, and I give this notice to let people know what to expect. A. H. HAYNES.

Lyon & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco is the best for Pipe and hand-made Cigarette smoking. Rich, ripe, mellow, fragrant. Beats the world. Try it.

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. J. G. West, administrator of estate of Isabelle D. West, deceased, has applied for leave to sell an interest in the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in November next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMANS SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Dept. 16, Phila., Pa.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
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AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

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G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

If you want a central vacant lot suitable for a home or for building four tenement houses that will always rent, call and see me.

I have a number of small houses that I can sell on installments, and they don't come under the "extortion" plan either.

Would like a few more desirable houses on my rent list; if you have one, list it with me. I am renting them fast.

G. W. ADAIR.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, now occupied by Fourth National bank; best stand in the city for financial institution. Rent reasonable to right party.
No. 3 North Broad st., $65.
No. 30 South Pryor st., store, basement; three doors above and two-story warehouse in rear.
No. 62 N. Pryor st., $50.
No. 12 Walton st., $75.
No. 51 Magnolia st., railroad front; coal and wood yard, $35.
Beautiful office in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets; heat, light and elevator service. This is one of the best, if not the best locations in the city. Rent lowest in Atlanta.
51 N. Forsyth st., 18 rooms, $60.
86 N. Forsyth st., 15 rooms, $50.
277 Washington st., 12 rooms, $52.50.
68 Formwalt st., 6 rooms, $21.
14 Markham st., 6 rooms, $18.
2 Elliott st., 8 rooms, $13.
162 Loyd st., 8 rooms, $25.
29 Garnett st., 8 rooms, $25.
65 Central Place, 7 rooms, $16.
98 Elliott st., 6 rooms, $15.
Money to loan. No delay.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan and Renting Agents.

$2,750—Beautiful South Pryor street lot, very close in; 57 feet front; offered for short time only; very cheap.
$700—Four-room cottage and lot close in and renting for $9; pays over 15 per cent.
$2,400—Nice, two-story, 8-room house on paved street, south side, $400 cash, balance monthly. A bargain.
7½ acres on car line to Decatur; beautiful building site; nice branch. $1,250.
$1,200—Beautiful Park avenue lot, 100 foot front.
$4,750—Splendid 9-room house on Jackson street; place cost $7,000.
$950—5-room house and lot on Hilliard street, close to Decatur street; very cheap.
FARMS—We can offer some of the finest farms near city at low prices.
MONEY to loan, 5 to 8 per cent, city property. Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

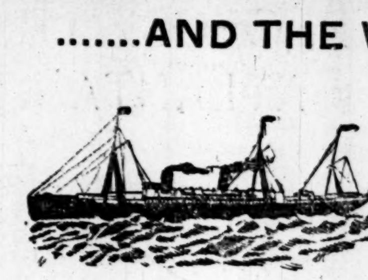
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